

manned by 100 Cubans. The Hatuey, 180.2 feet over all, 182.8 feet waterline and 27.3 feet beam, has 15.3 feet depth of hold and her gross tonnage is 38 tons.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

GOVERNMENT FEARS SPANIARDS MAY TRY TO FORCE REPUBLIC

Rushing Work on Marconi Wireless System, in Anticipation of Revolution—Put Money in London Bank.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—We hear on good authority that the Spanish government, anticipating a revolution in Spain, which would in all probability result in the suspension of all cable and telegraphic communication by the lines being cut, is pressing the Marconi Company to fulfill at the earliest moment the terms of the latter's contract to erect a number of wireless telegraph stations in Spain for the Spanish postoffice under governmental control.

So anxious is the government to insure promptness on the company's behalf, that they have offered, as an inducement to advance its order with all speed, a sum of \$600,000, which is being deposited by the Spanish government in an English bank, to be released, as to a large amount in cash down with order, and as to the rest, as the conditions of fulfillment are complied with.

Under the present scheme, some eight stations are to be erected, and the source of electrical supply with which to run the engines for generating the electrical power at the stations was to have come from local tramway and lighting companies. The probability, however, of these sources being cut off by destruction of property in the event of political disturbance, has led the government to give instructions to the Marconi Company to erect machinery at each station, in order to insure an independent supply of power.

The five most important stations are to be hurriedly erected and, in order to facilitate the work as much as possible, the buildings will be of a temporary nature and will be built in a more substantial manner later on.

Arrangements have been made for the company's engineers to leave England in the near future, in order that the necessary steps may be taken for the work to be proceeded with at once. We understand that as matters stand these five stations can be completed and in working order within two months from now, provided no hitch occurs. Needless to say, this contract is one of great importance and profit for the Marconi Company, and affords yet another illustration of the world-wide and immediate demand for wireless telegraphic facilities.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Talk of New York."
COLONIAL—"The Arcadians."
GLOBE—"The Family."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Turning Point."
HOLLIS—"The Lily."
B. F. KELLY—"The Underworld."
MAJESTIC—"The Chocolate Soldier."
PARK—"Electricity."
SHUBERT—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."
TREMONT—"The Fortune Hunter."

NEW YORK.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"Seven Days."
BELASCO—"The Concert."
BLISS—"New York."
BROADWAY—"Judy Forgot."
CASINO—"He Came From Milwaukee."
CIRCLE—"The Lottery Man."
CITY—"The Old Town."
CRITERION—"The Commuters."
EMPIRE—"Smith."
GAIETY—"Get Rich Quick, Wallingford."
GARRICK—"The Second."
GLOBE—"The Girl in the Train."
HACKETT—"Mother."
HAMMERSTEIN—"Vaudeville."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"The Deserters."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Our Miss Gibbs."
LIBERTY—"The Country Boy."
LYCET—"Decorating Clementine."
LYRIC—"Madam Troubadour."
MANHATTAN—"Hans, the Flute Player."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Inferior Sex."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."
NEW YORK—"The Dollar Princess."
REPUBLIC—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."
WALLACK'S—"Alas Jimmy Valentine."
WEST END—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Three Million Dollars."
GARRICK—"The Chocolate Soldier."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Becky Sharp."
LALOR—"The Gambler."
LYRIC—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"The Aviator."
OLYMPIC—"The Aviator."
PULVER—"The Aviator."

PORTUGAL SETTLES DOWN UNDER NEW REGIME

Thinkers of the country brought about change from monarchy to republic.



(Photograph copyrighted by the Daily Graphic. Reproduced by permission.)
PROCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC.
Citizens waiting to hear proclamation of the provisional government, in front of the town hall, Lisbon.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The Portuguese revolution is over, and the country has settled down with almost incredible rapidity under the new regime. That the revolution itself surprised anybody, it would be ridiculous to pretend, but possibly few people foretold its coming with greater accuracy than did Mr. Cunningham Graham, in a recent communication to the French press. The exact moment of the outburst was the only thing which had not been foreseen, and, as is so often the case, the moment of the outburst was not the moment chosen by the revolutionary organization itself. Had the plans of the revolutionaries been permitted to mature, the outbreak would not have occurred until the end of the year. The assassination of Dr. Bombarda, however, aroused fears and excitement which it was impossible to allay, and so the actual outbreak came unexpectedly.

Today the world is asking, will it last? Political prophecy is at all times difficult, and at no time more difficult than at such moments as these. It may be said, however, without the least hesitation that it is the opinion of those who understand Portugal most thoroughly that it will last. The fact which makes most for the success of the republic is perhaps the fact, not that it has the solid navy, not that it has practically the entire army, not that it has the great mass of the people on its side, but that it has the thinkers throughout the country. Crowds are the most uncertain of all known quantities. "It is 'Hosannah' today," sardonically remarked William of Orange, after having been presented with a Bible in the market-place of Exeter; "it may be 'crucify him' tomorrow," while Cromwell, in grim response to the remark of one of his officers that London had come to its gates to welcome him, after the suppression



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CITIZEN SOLDIERY.
Armed civilians marching to relieve regular troops, who have been on duty for a week.

Some 15 years later, the society was suppressed by a bull of Clement XIV., but the suppression was removed about 60 years later by Pius VII., with the consequence that, in 1832, it again obtained admission to Portugal, and re-

asserted its supremacy at Coimbra. From that time to this, the battle between the society and the Liberals has been continuous. Sometimes the one side, sometimes the other has exerted its power for a short time. The decrees, however, have remained in force, with the result that the law of Aug. 28, 1757, and that of Sept. 3, 1759, have been revived by the government of



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SENHOR THEOPHILO BRAGA.
First President of the Portuguese republic.

asserted its supremacy at Coimbra. From that time to this, the battle between the society and the Liberals has been continuous. Sometimes the one side, sometimes the other has exerted its power for a short time. The decrees, however, have remained in force, with the result that the law of Aug. 28, 1757, and that of Sept. 3, 1759, have been revived by the government of

state, and has added to the decree suppressing the Jesuits the additional declaration that, "The property of the religious communities is to be sealed immediately, and inventories are to be drawn up. That belonging to the Jesuits becomes the property of the state; that of the other communities will be disposed of later, according to the relations eventually established between the state and the church."

There seems to be very little doubt that the stories of the blood shed during the revolution have been exaggerated in the most sensational way. The official returns just published, show a loss of 65 people killed and 728 wounded. There was certainly nothing like the loss of life which took place during the occupation of Constantinople by the Young Turks, and probably no revolution has ever been carried to a successful termination with less bloodshed, more rapidly, or with more complete success. The idea that Oporto would hold out for the monarchy has proved devoid of the faintest truth, and as was pointed out as probable in these columns some time ago, the country districts have followed the lead of the capital in rallying to the support of the republic.

To any one who knows at all the scenes for which revolutionists have been remarkable, the order maintained in the capital must cause considerable surprise. That the Jesuit convent should have been sacked, is not particularly wonderful. In the existing state of tension, it is scarcely possible that it should have escaped. The remaining convents have been closed, and the monks and nuns moved to places of safety. Indeed, it was found, when the Jesuit convent was broken into, after shots had been fired from it into the street, that here as in other cases, underground passages had provided the inmates with the necessary means of escape.

The remainder of the immediate government program, beyond its attitude toward the religious bodies, has been indicated but not yet absolutely officially declared. It is understood, however, that it will contain compulsory military service without exemption, so abolishing one of the greatest abuses of the late system. It is also understood that special attention will be given to education, and that the defenses of the country will be put on a secure basis.

It may finally be added that the idea that the rebellion was a military rising is entirely devoid of truth. There were moments during the fighting when it was not known on which side the guns of certain ships in the fleet, including the flagship, would speak, and it was well known that the army was largely uncertain. The completeness with which the army and the navy joined with the civil revolutionaries is perhaps one of the strongest proofs of the depths to which republican ideas have struck, and of the popularity of the movement in the country.

CANADA WILL HAVE NEW STEAMER LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA

MONTREAL, P. Q.—G. M. Bosworth, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, has refused to give out the details, but it is known that arrangements are practically completed by which a steamship service will be started in the near future between Canada and South American ports, including the Argentine Republic. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been taking a leading part in the negotiations leading up to the establishment of such a service, but it is stated that the company is only interested from a traffic point of view.

It is known that powerful interests are behind the movement, and that a fleet of larger and more powerful freight-carrying vessels are to be put on the service.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.
LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian cabinet resigned Friday.

SYDNEY WILL BE NAVAL BASE FOR BRITISH FLEET

(Special to The Monitor.)
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—As a result of the arrangements made recently by the admiralty, it will be possible for Sydney to become the base of food supplies for the naval stations for China, India, and the Cape of Good Hope, as well as for the fleet in Australasian waters. In addition to the food supplies which will be stored on Darling Island, all of which it is interesting to note will be of Australian origin, there will be stored a large supply of material necessary for the manufacture of clothing, in addition to the usual stores required for mess and other purposes.

CANADIAN WARSHIP ARRIVES.
HALIFAX, N. S.—The Niobe, the first warship of the Canadian fleet, arrived here yesterday from England. Lieutenant-Governor MacGregor presented a silver plate to the ship in behalf of the people of this province. The Niobe is commanded by Commander MacDonald, a Canadian.

MR. FISHER WILL BE A DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE

(Special to The Monitor.)
MELBOURNE, Victoria—It has been decided that Mr. Fisher, the prime minister, accompanied by one or perhaps more ministers, shall represent the commonwealth at the imperial conference in 1911.

CUNARD PLANS APPROVED.
LONDON—It is reported that the Cunard Steamship Company has definitely approved of plans for the construction of a new steamer of 50,000 gross tonnage to be 1000 feet long and have 90,000 horsepower.

FIND CHILEAN COAL BEDS.
VALPARAISO—As the result of borings in the district of Talcahuano, large coal beds have been discovered. It is estimated that the beds will yield 150,000,000 tons.

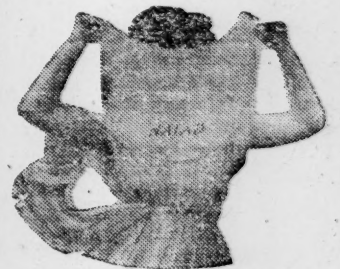
BRITISH STEAMSHIP AGROUND.
LONDON—The British steamship Malin Head, which sailed from Middlesbrough on Wednesday for Montreal, is aground off Nessbury in Portland Harbor.

FIRST UNIVERSAL RACE CONGRESS IS TO MEET IN LONDON

LONDON—A remarkable congress is to be held in London next July, which will be known as the first universal races congress. It was originated in 1906 by Dr. Felix Adler, and already more than 50 nations have announced their intention of being represented. The president is Lord Weardale, and the executive committee contains the names of many distinguished men in various countries. There will be only four official languages in the conference—English, French, German and Italian.

The object of the congress will be to discuss the general relations subsisting between the inhabitants of the west and those of the east with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding. This conference is being organized in the firm belief that when once mutual respect is established, difficulties of every kind will be sympathetically approached and readily solved.

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HARVARD EIGHTS SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR ROWING

Goodale Is Making Splendid Stroke Oar, and Cutler Is Doing Well at Number Seven.

PREPARE FOR RACE

The second week of fall rowing at Harvard University in preparation for the race on Nov. 11 shows a distinct improvement in all the varsity boats. The first and third boats, however, had shown the most marked advance. The first crew has become accustomed to Goodale's stroke now and their body swing is practically faultless.

The second has been retarded through the loss of her stroke, S. O. Richardson. With him out she loses a very valuable man and one of the best strokes on the river. It is doubtful if he will be able to row next spring. Otherwise the boat is running more on her keel. The chief trouble is at the finish at which the crew is not in unison.

The third boat has retained the same men for the past week and has shown the benefit of a permanent order. The tendency is to shorten the stroke. The great discrepancy in size between some of the men has interfered with the body swing. However, this crew has shown the greatest improvement of any on the river. Davis is steady at stroke, but also has a tendency to shorten.

In the first boat Goodale has been very satisfactory. Cutler is back in his old-time form. Strong is slow in getting his body down. Metcalf is awkward with his arms. Newton's work has been consistent; Hooper is getting over his tendency to fall at the catch; Balch seems to be doing better and post than he used to at starboard except that he is a little late at the catch and Meyer is fast rounding into varsity form.

In the second boat Stratton has been moved from 6 to stroke. Parker shifted from 5 to 6; Higginson of the 1912 freshman crew shifted from 2 on the four-oar to 5 and A. Richardson has displaced Sullivan at 2. Stratton has had considerable experience stroking Boston Latin crews and is not at all a green hand in that position. He is not as fast a stroke as Richardson was, but is inclined to be more steady. Wiggins at bow and Peabody at 3 still do the best work in the boat. The rest of the men are improving with the exception of Lincoln and Higginson, who are having trouble at the catch.

In the other boats, Anderson and Sullivan are showing the best form. C. Abeles will undoubtedly steer the first varsity crew this fall and next spring. With the possible exception of the second boat the order of the crews will remain the same for the rest of the fall rowing season.

TUFTS EXPECTS HARD CONTEST

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts College football team lines up on Tufts oval this afternoon against the Springfield training school team, in the second home game of the Tufts season. The prospects of a Tufts victory are not very bright, as practically her whole backfield has been laid off all week. The regulars are all to start the game but are not expected to last more than the first period.

Captain Ireland of the Tufts team will not lead his men in the game. Ex-captain Dittick is to be temporary captain. In addition to Ireland Tufts will be without the services of Mountford, the varsity guard, and Houston, fullback.

LOCAL SCHOOL GAMES TODAY.
Somerville high vs. Malden high at Somerville.
Dorchester high vs. Newburyport high at Dorchester.
Medford high vs. Medford high at Medford (Suburban league).
Groton vs. Milton academy at Groton.
Sibley & Greenough vs. Middlesex school at Concord.
Mechanic Arts high vs. Winchester high at Winchester.
Everett high vs. Arlington high at Everett.
Quincy high vs. Dedham high at Dedham.
Natick high vs. Needham high at Needham.
Wellesley high vs. South Framingham high at Wellesley.



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(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston.)
C. H. BEAUMONT.
Chicago National league club.

GOLF RECORD FOR MISS PHOEOPE

Miss F. O'G. Phoepe, of the Royal Montreal Club, established a new record of 90 for the Chestnut Hill Golf Club course Friday, but a handicap of 14 strokes greater than hers gave the net score honors to Mrs. W. F. Smith of Brae-Burn, in a medal play handicap tournament under the auspices of the Women's Golf Association of Boston. Miss Phoepe's net score was 88 and Mrs. Smith's 86. Miss Dorothy Campbell of Hamilton, Ont., the national champion, was second to Miss Phoepe in her gross score, finishing in 92, but her handicap of plus 1 made her net score 93.

The summary follows:
Gr. H. P. Net
Mrs. W. F. Smith, Brae-Burn, 92 16 86
Miss F. O'G. Phoepe, Montreal, 90 2 88
Mrs. F. G. Davis, Country Club, 96 8 88
Mrs. G. W. Rooper, Brae-Burn, 95 3 92
Miss K. Elliott, Winchester, 100 18 92
Miss G. Paine, Weston, 104 12 92
Miss D. Campbell, Hamilton, Ont., 92 +1 93
Miss F. C. Osmond, Country Club, 94 +1 95
Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Jr., Wob., 95 0 95
Boston

N. Y. NATIONALS WIN MANHATTAN BALL SERIES

NEW YORK—With Mathewson in the box, the New York National league team won the 1910 baseball championship of Manhattan Friday by defeating the American league team, 6 to 3, thereby taking four out of seven games. The games stand: Nationals 4 won, Americans 2 won, 1 game tied.

The Americans outbatted their National league rivals in Friday's game, but played poorly in the field, their errors enabling the Nationals to get three tallies. Doyle's home run in the third inning with two men on the bases, was the feature hit of the game and of the series. The score:

NATIONALS.									
	AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E	
Devore, If.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crease, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, If.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Snodgrass, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myers, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Devlin, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Meeke, If.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Myers, 3b.	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mathewson, p.	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	8	11	27	15	1	1	1

AMERICANS.									
	AB	R	B	T	P	O	A	E	
Walter, If.	4	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Humphill, If.	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Chase, 2b.	4	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	1
Knight, ss.	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crease, c.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Roach, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Criger, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warhop, p.	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Ford, p.	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Daniels, c.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Austin, 2b.	4	1	2	2	0	4	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	10	11	24	11	4	4	4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Nationals.....0 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 — 6
Americans.....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3

Two-base hit, Humphill. Home run, Doyle. Sacrifice hits, Humphill, Roach, Devore, Snodgrass, Walter. Stolen bases, Walter, Becker, Murray, Doyle, Devlin. Left on bases, Americans 8, Nationals 8. First base on errors, Americans 1, Nationals 1. Struck out by Warhop 2, by Mathewson 8, by Ford 1. First base on balls, off Warhop 4 off Ford 2. Hit by pitcher, by Warhop 3 (Mathewson, Murray, Myers). Wild pitch, Mathewson. Passed ball, Myers. Hits off Warhop, 3 in 4 innings; off Ford, 5 in 4 innings. Umpires, Klein and Evans. Time, 1h. 50m.
*Batted for Ford in ninth inning.

WEST POINT AND LEHIGH MEET.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The army team wound up its week's practice Friday night with the men in excellent shape. Lamplier, whom Coach Nelly has been trying this week, will play right end, and it is expected he will make good. The soldiers have every confidence of defeating Lehigh today. If opportunity presents, Morris and Spalding will get a chance to play in the backfield and Hardy and Englehart at tackles.

TECH FALL MEET TODAY.

The annual Technology fall handicap track meet is being held this afternoon on Tech field. The juniors, winners of the meet for two years, look good for a repetition, although some excellent material has been developed by Coach Kanaly in the entering class.

HARVARD FACES BROWN TODAY ON SOLDIERS FIELD

Last Game at Home for the Crimson Previous to Contest With West Point Next Saturday.

LINEUP AT HARVARD TODAY.
HARVARD. BROWN.
Lewis, lf. Ashbaugh, rf.
McKay, 1b. Smith, cf.
Minot, 2b. Egan, 3b.
Huntington, c. Goldsberg, p.
Fisher, 7c. Egan, 3b.
Withington, 7c. Egan, 3b.
Smith, 7c. Egan, 3b.
Potter, 7c. Egan, 3b.
Corbett, 7c. Egan, 3b.
Wendell, 7c. Egan, 3b.
Tryon, 7c. Egan, 3b.
Umpire, F. W. Burleigh, E. J. Crofts, Dartmouth. Field Judge, Evans. Head linesman, Lowe. Game called 3 p. m. Time, 15-min. quarters.

Harvard meets Brown on Soldiers field this afternoon in their annual football contest, and as it is the last home game for the crimson eleven previous to the contest with the Army at West Point next Saturday, a big crowd is expected to be present, especially as Brown is a favorite in this vicinity.

With the exception of Wigglesworth, Harvard is expected to present her strongest team. Captain Withington will be in full charge of the game as Coach Haughton will not be on the field. While the men expect a hard contest, they are confident of winning by a good score.

The Brown eleven has been given a hard week of practice in preparation for the game, and several shifts have been made in the lineup. To the Brunonians the game with the crimson is one of the biggest of the entire season and more effort is made to win or to score upon Harvard than is brought into play in any other match.

Coaches Robinson and Pryor say that the squad did not have enough scrimmage work before the Pennsylvania game to put them in the best of condition and this week the team has seen much actual playing against the scrubs. It is freely stated by the men in charge of the team that no better condition could be arrived at than the men will present Saturday.

Considerable effort has been made to strengthen the ends. Goldsberg has been playing right guard during the week, and Kritz is back at his former place of left tackle, and the coaches are considering playing him there in the game. High will remain at fullback, without doubt. Fumbling, which cost several points in the Pennsylvania game, has received much attention and it now appears that the regular players can be depended on to hold the ball whenever they get it.

In the Harvard game a new system of making a forward pass will be tried and if it is successful, Brown hopes to make things interesting. The coaches have been developing this new forward pass formation during the past week, extensively.

Bowling Results.

NEWTON LEAGUE.									
	1	2	3	Tot.		1	2	3	Tot.
Alston Golf.....	219	874	829	2442					
Seaton Golf.....	243	874	883	2442					
North Gate.....	265	880	785	2289					
Hunnewell.....	214	827	774	2445					
Neighborhood.....	217	778	783	2448					
Highland.....	212	778	780	2445					

BANKERS AND BROKERS' LEAGUE.									
	1	2	3	Tot.		1	2	3	Tot.
J. M. Sturges.....	414	353	428	1255					
Bond & Goodwin.....	393	452	429	1274					
Pittsford & Hubbard.....	379	421	429	1229					
Jackson & Curtis.....	412	454	412	1278					
R. M. Taylor.....	403	400	397	1200					
Hooley, Learned.....	376	385	381	1111					
Wheeler, Webster.....	461	429	463	1353					
Lee, Higginson.....	448	458	469	1375					
Wrenn, Morris.....	452	471	447	1370					
Hanlin, Nickerson.....	420	388	404	1212					
Thompson, Towle.....	415	393	406	1214					

WOOL BOWLING LEAGUE.									
	1	2	3	Tot.		1	2	3	Tot.
C. F. Cross.....	363	380	359	1108					
Eisenman.....	363	365	376	1104					
C. F. Cross won rolloff.									
Crimmins & Pierce.....	324	391	393	1108					
Dewey, Gould.....	381	370	365	1116					
Pansworth, Thayer.....	361	412	426	1199					
Brown & Adams.....	367	381	390	1138					
Hallowell, James.....	385	453	387	1225					
Manger & Avery.....	421	361	388	1170					
Sylvester, Hober.....	392	420	441	1253					
Hocht, Leblum.....	387	394	363	1144					

BOSTON ELEVATED LEAGUE.									
	1	2	3	Tot.		1	2	3	Tot.
Dudley St.....	359	408	413	1180					
Sullivan St.....	401	455	385	1241					
Cross Hall.....	350	372	385	1107					
Towermen.....	356	353	393	1102					
Neck.....	391	397	393	1181					
Medford.....	388	398	457	1243					

LEATHER LEAGUE.									
	1	2	3	Tot.		1	2	3	Tot.
Rogers.....	435	446	415	1296					
Dugan, Hood.....	428	423	428	1280					
Newcastle.....	443	406	431	1280					
Winslow Bros.....	428	420	427	1275					

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY.
Harvard vs. Brown.
Yale vs. Vanderbilt.
Penn vs. Penn State.
Dartmouth vs. Williams.
Cornell vs. Vermont.
Princeton vs. Carlisle.
Syracuse vs. Hobart.
Tufts vs. Springfield T. S.
Amherst vs. Bowdoin.
Westleyan vs. Union.
Stevens vs. N. Y. University.
Lafayette vs. Gettysburg.
West Point vs. Lehigh.
Annapolis vs. Virginia.
Worcester Tech vs. Rensselaer.
R. I. State vs. St. Andrews.
Yale '14 vs. Exeter.
Lehigh vs. Haverford.
Mtn. vs. Massachusetts A. C.
Holy Cross vs. Colby.

FINISH HARVARD SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-final round of the Harvard fall doubles tournament was completed Friday when J. R. McLane 2L and E. P. Pearson 2L defeated A. Tomes 13 and A. S. McKean 13, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, and A. Sweetser 11 and W. B. Fraser Campbell 11 defeated E. H. Whitney 14 and E. H. Woods 14, 7-5, 2-6, 3-6, 6-4.

ATHLETICS EXPECT TO WIN FINAL GAME OF BIG SERIES TODAY

Manager Chance Expects to Try Cole in Effort to Take at Least One Game From Philadelphia.

BENDER TO PITCH

CHICAGO—The Philadelphia Athletics and Chicago Nationals are scheduled to meet today in the fourth game of the world's baseball championship series of 1910, postponed from Friday.

The chances of the Athletics making it four straight are even brighter than yesterday. The day's layoff has given Bender a chance to get into shape to pitch another game for the American leaguers and followers of that team are confident that he will be able to repeat his work of Monday, when he let Chicago down with but three hits. Thomas will undoubtedly be selected by Manager Mack to do the catching.

There is some uncertainty as to who will pitch for Chicago. Cole is the only first-string man who has not had a chance to show what he could do in this series, and it is expected that Manager Chance will let him try his hand. It is also said that Overall or Brown will be given another opportunity to show what they can do, and the definite selection will not be known until time is called. Kling will undoubtedly do the catching.

While Chicago fans have not entirely given up the hope of winning the championship, they feel that there is little chance of their accomplishing it now as Philadelphia already has three games and Bender is believed to be invincible. With two chances for him to work, even should he be defeated in his next game, they realize that the Athletics have practically won the series already.

Substitute Pitcher for the Athletics Who May Get Into World's Series



(Photo by Horner-Jordan Co., Boston.)
H. B. MORGAN

PRINCETON AND CARLISLE MEET AT FOOTBALL

PRINCETON, N. J.—With seven important changes in the line-up, Princeton will play the Carlisle Indians this afternoon on University field. The varsity went through its final signal practice Friday afternoon, and at the end of the drill the changes were announced as final.

The backfield has been shaken up in this fashion: Pendleton goes to fullback in the place of Captain Hart, who is shifted to left tackle; Ballou supplants Pendleton at left halfback; Farr, one of the scrub quarterbacks, will take Ballou's old position. Sparks will stay in his position at right halfback. Wilson will not be in the game, nor Duff, who plays left guard. Brown, an end of the early season, who has not been out for some time, will play right tackle.

Those of the line who were not changed are: McLean, right guard; White and Dunlap, ends; and Blumenthal, center. Carlisle and Princeton have not met in three years. The Indians have scored 190 points, against 14 for their opponents, in seven games, and Princeton has scored 60 points in four games, and have not been scored on. The Indians average 160 pounds in weight.

ORE SOUND TUNNEL PROPOSED.

STOCKHOLM—State railway engineers of Denmark are making plans for and estimating the cost of a tunnel under One Sund to connect Denmark with Sweden. At the offices of the Swedish railways in this city the information is given out that no cooperation in the plan may be expected from Sweden at present.

KENNEDY'S Five Stores
Selling KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
HYDE PARK, LYNN, BROOKTON, BEVERLY, WORCESTER.

YALE FOOTBALL ELEVEN MEETS VANDERBILT MEN

For the First Time in History of Game Southern University Team Will Be Seen at New Haven.

LINE-UP AT YALE TODAY.
YALE. VANDERBILT.
Kilpatrick, lf. Brown, rf.
Scully, 1b. Freeland, cf.
Childs, 2b. Steagall, 3b.
Morris, c. Morgan, p.
Buckingham, 7c. Metzger, 7c.
Paul, 7c. J. Brown, 7c.
Van Sinderen, 7c. Stewart, 7c.
Strout, 7c. Robbins, 7c.
Denning, 7c. Neely, 7c.
Daly, 7c. Hbb. Morrison, 7c.
Relly, 7c. Williams, 7c.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For the first time in the history of football in this city, a southern team will meet Yale on the gridiron this afternoon when the blue lines up against Vanderbilt College. Vanderbilt won the championship of the South last year, and a large attendance is assured.

The Yale coaches and players are confident of winning the game. The practice of the last week has been very hard and long, and while the coaches have not yet been able to bring the team up to the point of perfection desired at this time of year, the eleven that faces the southern team this afternoon will know more old-fashioned football than that which was defeated by West Point a week ago.

Both Yale and Vanderbilt worked on Yale field Friday afternoon, each taking signal rehearsal. Yale's work was public and was watched with interest by several members of Vanderbilt University. The Vanderbilt eleven went behind closed doors for its drill.

Yale expects to find Vanderbilt a hard customer, for the team is fully

LIST OF IMPORTANT DUTIES MR. TAFT IS NOW AT WORK UPON

WASHINGTON—President Taft is preparing to dispose of a large number of duties including:

The appointment of a chief justice and associate justice of the United States supreme court.

Organization of the court of commerce, appointment of a solicitor-general.

Consideration of the character of governmental reforms to be established in Alaska.

Consideration of the report of the board of engineers investigating irrigation projects.

Discussion on the establishment of postal savings banks.

Conference with the attorney-general in reference to suits for the dissolution of various trusts.

Consideration of the new draft of the national incorporation bill prepared by the attorney-general.

Determination of questions in connection with the enforcement of the new railroad rate law.

Discussion with the secretary of state and the tariff experts of the terms of the proposed treaty of reciprocity with Canada and other tariff questions.

Consideration of the policy of the United States in establishing a sound government in Nicaragua.

The first of the regular winter sessions of the cabinet was held at the White House Friday.

President Taft will go to his home in Cincinnati to vote on election day.

The President, who is expected to be accompanied by Mrs. Taft, will start on his trip to Panama Nov. 9. He will go by rail to Charleston, S. C., where he will go aboard the battleship Tennessee Nov. 10. He will return between Nov. 20 and 25.

The President is taking his time in regard to the commerce court appointments, and information from the White House is that he will not be ready to decide on the names until a few days before he sends them to the Senate for confirmation.

He has a long list of names of men who would like to serve on that court, but he has not yet taken them up with a view to deciding, even tentatively, who are to be appointed. There is some likelihood that he will take Judge Knapp from the interstate commission and place him on this new court of commerce.

FIRST BOY SCOUT BAND FORMED BY BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

Edward H. Kessler Starts Organization With 38 Members to Which Large Additions Are Expected.

The Boy Scouts of America of the Boston Y. M. C. A. was formed today under the direction of Edward H. Kessler, boys' secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A., at the headquarters at Ashburton place. The organization is the first of its kind in Boston and starts with a membership of 38.

The meeting at 11 a. m., was spent in explaining the boy scout laws to the prospective members. Next Saturday at 11 o'clock all those who pass a test on the scout laws held at that time will be sworn in. Further meetings will be held in the morning at which various speakers will talk to the boys and the boys themselves will furnish entertainment. In the afternoon long walks will be taken through the country in which the scout laws will be used in a practical manner.

Mr. Kessler said that the boys were enthusiastic about the proposition and he expected a large membership from the next few meetings. The officers of the organization will be chosen when the boys have become accustomed to the laws and their operation.

ARTIST RECITALS FOR WELLESLEY MUSIC STUDENTS

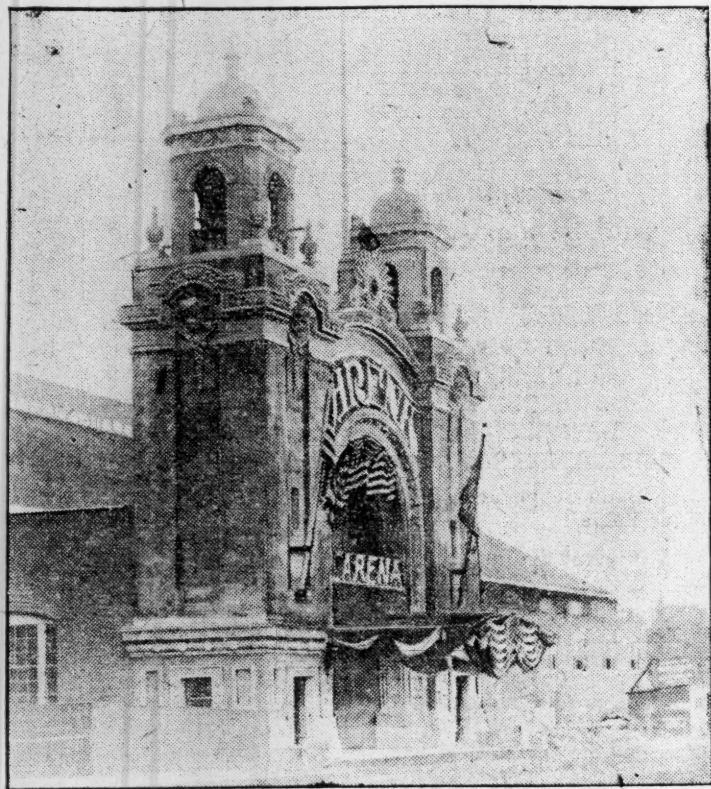
College Has Arranged for Three Concerts by Foreign Artists, the Season Opening on Nov. 7.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The music department of Wellesley College has made arrangements for three artist recitals to be given during the winter. Madame Rider-Kelsey, soprano of the Covent Garden opera company, London, and Claude Cunningham, baritone of New York, will open the season Nov. 7 with a program of songs and duets. Later Liza Lehmann, the distinguished English composer, with a quartette of singers, will give a selection of songs from "Persian Garden" and "Alice in Wonderland."

The last recital will be given by the Scherwenka. These concerts are open to the whole college at what is considered reasonable prices, enabling the students to hear the best artists. The student recitals of the music department will occur regularly each Tuesday afternoon beginning in November.

On each Wednesday afternoon during the symphony season Professor MacDougall will lecture on the concert for that week. Any one is welcome to attend, but the lectures are given principally for students who go to the performances.

REPUBLICANS HOLD BIG RALLY IN IMMENSE AUDITORIUM



ENTRANCE TO THE BOSTON ARENA.

New assembly hall in the Back Bay district, where 8000 people attended a rally under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, at which Colonel Roosevelt was the principal speaker.

OPENS CONTINUATION SCHOOL CLASSES IN BOSTON ON TUESDAY

Classes in the continuation schools in shoe and leather, dry goods and salesmanship will be opened at 48 Boylston street Tuesday under the direction of the Boston school board and advisory committee, and will continue for 15 weeks, with a two-hour session twice a week.

The school in shoe and leather will open Tuesday at 3:30 p. m. The course includes production of leather, tanning processes, leather manufacture, recognition of kinds, grades and comparative values of leather, manufacture and classification of shoes, salesmanship, efficiency training and visits to industrial plants.

The class in dry goods opens on the same day at 3:30 p. m. The course of study includes: Fibers; cotton and cotton goods; wool, worsteds and woolsens; silk and silk fabrics; linen and linen fabrics; recognition and comparison of mixed fabrics; simple tests for determining quality; coloring materials and color preservation; shrinking; mercerization; non-inflammable fabrics; care of stock; salesmanship; efficiency training.

Classes for boys and girls in preparatory salesmanship will be opened Tuesday at 8:30 a. m. and Wednesday at 3 p. m. The course of study includes: Commercial correspondence; facility in oral and written expression; store arithmetic; sales slip practice; source of merchandise and its distribution; raw materials; textiles; penmanship; color and design; practical talks on the fundamental principles of success; salesmanship.

The classes will consist of pupils whose employers give them this opportunity to increase their knowledge and efficiency during working hours and without loss of pay.

CAPTAIN GEISEL MADE ADJUTANT

Capt. Theodor R. Geisel of Springfield has been chosen by Col. Frederick E. Pierce of Greenfield to be regimental adjutant of the second M. V. M. infantry. The appointment has received the confirmation of Gov. Eben S. Draper. Captain Geisel, who has been inspector of small arms practice in this regiment, succeeds Capt. Paul Norton, who is retired.

Militia promotions confirmed by Governor Draper are Joseph P. Lockhart of Springfield to be first lieutenant second M. V. M. infantry and George H. Kenney of Chicopee to be a second lieutenant to be a second lieutenant in this same company and regiment. T. K. P. Stillwell of Lynn to be a first lieutenant in company I, eighth M. V. M. infantry.

ST. JOHN GRAND TRUNK'S PORT

ST. JOHN, N. B.—St. John is to be the principal winter port of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, according to an announcement by Charles M. Hays, president of the line. The city already is the chief winter port for the Canadian Pacific railway, and it is reported that the Canadian Northern also will build terminals here soon.

Plans for the Grand Trunk terminals have been approved by the company's officials, and construction will begin at once.

WELLS INSTITUTE OPENING.

Exercises at the opening of the classes of the Wells Memorial Institute will be held next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be addresses by Francis B. Sears and others, and music by the Apollo quartet. There will be dancing after the opening exercises.

Noted Rough Rider Greets His Former Commander on Visit to Speak in Boston



(Photo by Chickering.)
MAJ. GUY MURCHIE.
United States marshal, who serves as a member of the committee on reception of Colonel Roosevelt.

CHINESE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE IS DUE HERE TONIGHT

Justice Kungteh T. King of the supreme court at Peking, China, will arrive at the Back Bay station at 6 o'clock this evening and will go to the Copley Square hotel, where he will be the guest for several days of B. Atwood Robinson.

This is Mr. King's second visit to Boston. When he came here about five years ago, with his two brothers and his sister, the party was detained from landing and the incident caused President Roosevelt to issue peremptory orders to Secretary McCall of the department of commerce and labor to facilitate their landing.

Mr. King comes today under entirely different circumstances. He came to the United States with Prince Tsai Hsun, as a member of the naval commission of the Peking government; but he was likewise the president of the Chinese commission to the international prison conference, and parted company with the prince to attend to his duties at that conference.

The Chinese official will be quite busy during his stay in Boston, as he desires to visit some of the courts and educational institutions, among the latter Phillips Andover Academy, where he intends to send two sons to be educated. He is a graduate of King's College, London. He is one of the leading men of China, an intimate of the royal princes, and enjoys the confidence of the imperial government.

PORTUGAL EXTRA LAWS ABOLISHED

LISBON—Decrees were published Friday abolishing the exceptional laws put in force with the advent of the republic, including those concerning anarchists and restraining the newspapers from publishing undesirable news.

All the bishops and the higher members of the clergy have announced their adhesion to the republic. Soldiers who fought in the revolution have been granted four months leave of absence with full pay.

The minister of the interior has declined to introduce a number of measures favored by the Socialist party, which has promised to support the government.

PEARL STREET METHODIST ANNIVERSARY IN BROCKTON

Eightieth Foundation Day Will Be Celebrated Within Original Edifice Next Sunday and Monday.

SPECIAL SERVICES

BROCKTON, Mass.—Methodism in this vicinity will spend Sunday and Monday celebrating the eightieth anniversary of the Pearl Street Methodist church.

The observance will be held within the walls of the same church edifice which sheltered the original 100 members and constituted the church dedicated in 1830. Many former pastors will take part in the exercises.

The Rev. W. J. Ward, district superintendent, will deliver a sermon Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock on "Wisely Numbering Our Days." At noon the Sunday school will have an anniversary session and Carl J. Carlson, the superintendent, will have charge of a special program. The Sunday school numbers 124 members, and something of the enthusiasm of the organization is shown in the fact that some two weeks ago, when the rally day of the school was observed, there was an attendance of 1116.

Sunday afternoon there will be a service in Hancock hall, as it was near the site of the hall that the first services were held before the church was organized four-score years ago by the Rev. Lewis Bates. The organization grew out of a class meeting held at the home of Mrs. Anna Carr, by members of the "Square Top" church at Easton, the first Methodist church in this vicinity.

Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. J. Francis Cooper, pastor of the Central Methodist church of this city, the largest offshoot of the Pearl Street church, will give an address on "The Will of God." An historical paper will be contributed by Rufus H. Carr on "Eighty Years of Our

Church History." There will be selections by a chorus conducted by Walter M. Dunbar. The chorus is composed of Mrs. George Cross, Mrs. N. C. Farnsworth, Mrs. John Lindsay, Miss Hazel Dunbar, Miss Helen Carlson, Mrs. Carl P. Wilbar and Miss Lillian Packard, sopranos; Mrs. W. H. Allen, Miss Marion McKendrick, Miss Grace Packard, Mrs. W. M. Wilbar and Miss Sarah Bates Coddling, altos; Fred Packard, Jr., Carl P. Wilbar and E. B. Gurney, tenors, and Henry Coddling, Lewis B. Coddling, Lewis Carlson, Edward Patterson, Elmer Carlson and W. H. Allen, basses. Nearly all are members of the church.

The service Monday evening will be especially for the former pastors and a reunion and reception will be features of the affair. Among the former pastors who will attend are the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bass of Montpelier, Vt., a former presiding elder; the Rev. G. Elmer Mossman of Taunton, the Rev. S. L. Beale of Connecticut, who was pastor in 1873 and in whose pastorate the interior of the edifice was decorated and rearranged; and Prof. Dallas Lore Sharpe of Boston University.

There will be selections by the chorus and solos by Miss Mildred B. Gurney. Refreshments will be served by the Ladies' Aid Society, assisted by members of Anna Carr chapter, Epworth League.

The service at Hancock hall Sunday afternoon will be conducted by the Rev. C. Harley Smith, pastor of the South Street Methodist church at Campello.

The Pearl Street church is the oldest church, with the exception of the County Street church at New Bedford, of all the Methodist churches in this part of the state. The vestry was built during the pastorate of the Rev. J. E. Johnson, who was pastor from 1892 to 1897. The parsonage was erected in 1900 during the pastorate of the Rev. A. A. Mason.

The founder of the church, the Rev. Lewis Bates, was grandfather of former Gov. John L. Bates and also grandfather of the present pastor, the Rev. Lewis Bates Coddling.

MANY GUESTS TO BE AT DINNER OF PROOFREADERS

The Boston Proofreaders Association will observe the fifteenth anniversary of its organization by a dinner at the Copley Square hotel Saturday evening, Oct. 29. The dinner is an annual event, but on this occasion will be of special interest.

Among the guests who have accepted invitations are Miss Lillian Whiting, Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution; J. L. Harbour, Mrs. May Alden Ward, Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, president of the New England Woman's Press Association; Mrs. Eleanor W. F. Bates, Nixon Waterman, Miss Ella Chamberlain, the whistling soloist; James H. Smyth of the municipal printing plant and Frank J. Bonnelle. Miss Louise Baum will sing.

DEBATE MODERN LANGUAGE ENTRY TESTS AT TUFTS

Today the annual conference of the New England Modern Language Association is being held at Tufts College, and the various representatives of the association are guests of the modern language professors of the college. The most important business will be the consideration by a special committee of recommendations for a uniform system of college entrance requirements in language work.

The committee consists of Robert J. Fife, Jr., Wesleyan University; William B. Snow, Boston English high school; Joseph S. Ford, Phillips Andover; H. C. Bierwirth, Harvard University, and Julius Tuckerman, Springfield Central high school.

NAMES MAYOR IN PAWTUCKET

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The election of Giles W. Easterbrooks, who has been nominated for mayor by the Republicans of this city is declared by partisans to be assured. Mr. Easterbrooks is president of the Business Men's Association of this city and was last year a member of the General Assembly of the state.

Mr. Easterbrooks is a native of Bristol, R. I., having been educated there in the public schools. He was a member of the Pawtucket city council from 1893 to 1896. He was second and later first lieutenant and still later captain of company H, first infantry, brigade Rhode Island militia, 1883 to 1892, and major commanding the first battalion, infantry, 1892 to 1898. He was also lieutenant colonel on the staff of Gov. Elisha Dyer. He was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from 1905 to 1906, one term, and was again elected in 1908, remaining in office continuously until this present campaign, when he declined renomination to run for the mayoralty.

REUNION OF THE OLD FIFTEENTH. WORCESTER—The annual reunion of the Massachusetts fifteenth regiment was held Friday on the forty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Ball's Bluff, and attended by 80 veterans. Col. George C. Joslyn of Boston presided.

HOTEL IN NEW YORK BURNS.

NEW YORK—The Clarendon hotel, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, Brooklyn, caught fire early today. There was one fatality.

ISSUE CHARTERS TO CORPORATIONS FOR THIS STATE

Charters have been issued this week to the following Massachusetts business corporations:

Boston Lighter Company, \$25,000; Donald J. Sargent, W. Miller Stewart, Wilbur H. Powers, Henry H. Folsom, Walter Powers.

Williams Brothers Fish Company, Lynn, \$15,000; Joseph J. Williams, James F. Williams.

H. B. Klem, Inc., Boston, general contractor, \$10,000; Albert E. Bonney, Herbert B. Klem, William L. Scoville.

International Oil Company, Boston, \$50,000; Harry Blumenthal, Henry E. Cohen, Jacob Seudney.

Jerguson Gage & Valve Company, Boston, \$20,000; Joseph M. Herman, Merton R. Alden, Joseph Bretter.

Atlas Box Company, Boston, \$10,000; Otto Abrahamsen, Anna Louise Abrahamsen, Guy L. Harden.

B. B. Freight & Express Company, Boston, \$25,000; George W. Bunce, Fred F. Bunce.

A. C. G. Luke Company, Boston, plumbers, \$25,000; Alice Luke, Joseph L. Leonard, Walter O. Porter, Albert C. G. Luke, Katherine E. Joyce.

L. L. P. Confectionery Company, Boston, \$10,000; William E. Ludden, Ernest J. Sanderson, Moses S. Case.

WAKEFIELD PARK TOUR IS ARRANGED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The local committee to secure greater benefits from the metropolitan park system will meet Chairman W. B. de Las Casas and engineers of the metropolitan park commission at the town hall at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, and an auto trip of inspection will be made around Lake Quannapowitt, with a tramp through the woods and marshes at the northerly end of the lake.

The commission will make recommendations and give estimates on the improving of the north shore as an extension of the park system and on the construction of a boulevard connecting North avenue and Main street and forming a continuous highway encircling the lake.

NEW TUNNEL TERMINAL.

NEW YORK—The new Broadway and Thirty-third street terminal of the Hudson River Tunnels will be opened for traffic on Nov. 10. The terminal station will have five entrances from the street, one on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street, three under the elevated railroad stairs and one through the Gimbel store property.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to date, Oct. 19, 1910, \$129,922,000; corresponding period, 1909, \$132,298,000; 1908, \$86,860,000; 1907, \$111,517,000; 1906, \$97,767,000; 1905, \$88,648,000; 1904, \$75,790,000; 1903, \$26,888,000; 1902, \$99,234,000; 1901, \$94,605,000.

DELAYS "OPEN SEASON."

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Governor Mead has issued a proclamation postponing the open season for shooting deer one week. This has been done owing to the dry season and to prevent forest fires.

MRS. CLEVELAND HONORED.

TRENTON, N. J.—Mrs. Frances Folom Cleveland has been appointed by Governor Fort a member of the commission to manage a woman's reformatory for New Jersey.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston.

Monday

The Magnificent French Dressmaking Stock of

Mme. Hooper Co.

One of the most exclusive and fashionable dressmaking and ladies tailoring firms in New York.

Included in the Sale are Silks, Satins and Dress Goods, Beautiful Laces, Trimmings, Embroideries, Robes, Garnitures, Jets, Magnificent Evening Gowns and Robes; Costumes, Dresses, Suits, Furs, Blouses and Waists, at

30% to 60%

of the Regular Values

Knowing that Chandler & Co. had in the past secured for their customers very advantageously the stocks of two or three of the most fashionable dressmakers in the country, a proposition was at once made to them which was accepted. A fortunate feature of this purchase is that it comes at the very beginning of the season just when customers want fashionable merchandise of this character.

In a purchase of this kind many lines are incomplete. Where this is the case, Chandler & Co. have supplied the deficiency from their own stock and from special purchases made to complete the occasion, particularly, dresses, suits and ready-made garments bought at a fraction of the cost price. These of themselves would make a most interesting sale.

Examples of the Values in This Sale

Hundreds of yards of Laces and Trimmings, in bands, edges, insertions, galloons, etc., worth \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$2.50, for 50¢; worth \$2.00 to \$3.75, for 75¢, and worth \$4.50 and \$5.00, for \$1.25 and \$1.50; Nets and Allovers worth \$1.00 to \$2.00 yard for 50¢ and 75¢; beautiful Robes, in hand embroidered linen, worth \$20.00 and \$25.00, for \$9.50; Net Robes, beaded and embroidered, worth \$95.00 to \$125.00, for \$45.00 and \$48.00.

In Silks—Crinkle Satin Crepe de Chine, worth \$3.50, for \$1.50; Satin Crepe Metors and Crepe Shantungs, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50 yard, for 95¢; Black Satin Meteor, 36 inches wide, worth \$1.75 yard, for \$1.00; Satin Meteor, Crepe Meteor and Pongees, worth \$1.00 to \$2.00 yard, for 68¢. In Dress Goods—Beautiful English, French and German Suitings, in ultra-fashionable colorings and weaves, worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 yard, for 48¢, 75¢ and 95¢.

In Garments there are Crepe de Chine and Voile Dresses, worth \$48.00, for \$35.00; Wool Cashmere Street Dresses, worth \$48.00, for \$25.00; fine Chiffon Afternoon Dresses, worth \$60.00, for \$45.00; a number of Model Dresses, at about half price. Plain tailored Suits, in rough materials, worth \$38.00, for \$25.00; fine Dress Suits, worth \$70.00, for \$55.00; a lot of Linerie Waists, worth \$2.50 and \$3.00, for \$1.50 and \$1.95; fine sheer Linen Waists, hand embroidered and real lace, worth \$6.50 to \$16.50, for \$2.95 to \$9.50.

A Sweeping Reconstruction and Clearance Sale

Muslin Underwear

The prices have been cut down on thousands of beautiful garments of all kinds, both Imported French and the best American make, to

50% to 60%

Of the Former Prices

EXPLANATORY:—The reason for this great selling of good merchandise at such a sacrifice is to put forward Chandler & Co.'s plans for making this the foremost department of its kind in New England.

Miss J. A. Dogherty, well known to the ladies of Boston and New England for her successful buying and conducting of the fine underwear business of B. Sommer & Co. and of the E. Houston Co., with both of which firms this merchandise was a leading feature and a great success, has entered the employ of Chandler & Co.

The sale here announced is for a two-fold purpose—to close out, regardless of cost, all surplus merchandise, and to introduce complete lines of new merchandise.

Examples of the Mark-Downs on the Present Stock:

Domestic Undermuslins: A great lot of Night Gowns that were \$1.50 to \$2.50, reduced to \$1.00 and \$1.50; Night Gowns that were \$7.50 and \$10.50, reduced to \$3.95 and \$4.95; White Shirts that were \$2.00 to \$5.00, reduced to \$1.25 and \$2.95; Combinations that were \$1.25 to \$5.00, reduced to 79¢, \$1.25 to \$2.95; Corset Covers that were \$1.00 to \$2.00, reduced to 58¢ and \$1.00; Chemises that were \$3.00, reduced to \$1.95; Chemises that were \$4.50, reduced to \$2.95; Drawers that were \$2.25 and \$2.95, reduced to \$1.50; Drawers that were \$4.95, reduced to \$2.95.

French Undermuslins: Night Gowns that were \$14.00 and \$20.00, reduced to \$6.95 and \$8.95; White Shirts that were \$15.00 and \$16.50, reduced to \$10.50; Combinations that were \$5.00 to \$6.50, reduced to \$3.95; Combinations that were \$7.50 to \$10.50, reduced to \$4.95; Drawers that were \$3.50, reduced to \$1.50; Drawers that were \$5.00, reduced to \$2.95; Drawers that were \$25.00, reduced to \$10.50.

All Silk Messaline and Jersey Top Petticoats, worth \$8.00 to \$10.50, for \$4.95 to \$5.95; Corsets, worth \$7.50 and \$10.00, for \$3.95 and \$5.00; Corsets, worth \$15.00 and \$20.00, for \$7.50 and \$10.00.

FLY DESPITE RAIN AT INTERNATIONAL AVIATION MEETING

(Continued from Page One.)

national aviation meeting would have to be postponed. The aviators were much chagrined at this, as the wind conditions were said to be ideal.

Despite the rain, P. O. Parmelee, in a headless biplane, went into the air. Parmelee is a new man at flying and made his ascent to qualify as a pilot. He remained up about five minutes and made an easy descent.

The first view of the new Curtiss speed machine was had this afternoon. It is a monoplane of entirely new design. The machine has the Farman stabilizers with the distinction that both the steering rudder and the elevating plane are in the rear. It carries an eight cylinder 60-horsepower engine. In the machine which will probably be flown by Willard, Curtiss expects to make 85 miles an hour.

At 1:20 o'clock Claude Grahame-White went into the air in his big Farman biplane. He made two circles of the field at an altitude of about 50 feet. At 1:25 the officials announced that if the weather conditions did not grow worse today's program would be carried out. At that time, however, rain was falling steadily and there were few people in the grand stand.

Tod Schriever in a Dietz biplane fell 50 feet this morning while making a sharp turn. The planes of his machine were smashed, but his engine was undamaged. It can be repaired in two or three days.

Thomas S. Baldwin flew from Mincola, to the aviation field across country to participate in the meet today.

Three machines of different types, named by aviators of two competing nationalities, took the air at the same time late yesterday in practice.

They were Archie Hoxsey in a new model Wright biplane, without front control; James Rudley, Great Britain, in a 50 horsepower Blériot monoplane; and Claude Grahame-White, Great Britain, in a Farman biplane.

Other aviators who also made short trial flights were Ralph Johnstone of the Wright team, and Anthony J. Drexel, the American, who at one time held the altitude record, in a Blériot.

The most important event of the meet—the event that brought it to this country—will be the 100 kilometre race for the Gordon Bennett international aviation cup, which carries with it a cash prize of \$5000. The cup was won for the first time by Glenn H. Curtiss at Rheims, France, Aug. 28, 1909. The distance was then only 20 kilometres and Curtiss' time was 15m. 58.3-ss. Louis Blériot was second in 15m. 58.1-ss.

His new model monoplane, which holds the world's present altitude, cross-country and speed records, will be the most formidable competitor for the cup this year.

The two other most coveted prizes are that of \$10,000 offered by T. F. Ryan for a flight from the aviation field to and around the statue of Liberty and New York harbor and return, and another of \$5000 offered by the Aero Club of America for an altitude of 10,000 feet or better, which will be added to the regular prize of \$10,000 for a new world's altitude record. The present altitude is 9186 feet, made at Mourmelon, France, by Henry Wymmalen. He will not compete in the meet here.

In addition to the special prizes, a system has been formulated by which there will be daily competitions of an hour each for altitude and distance, with a third daily prize for duration, based on the total time each aviator has been in the air each day for the various events in which he has competed.

These averages will all be lumped at the end of the meet to determine a basis for division of profits. In all, \$72,500 is offered in cash prizes, and the aviators will share according to rank, 70 per cent of the first \$100,000 profits and 40 per cent of every \$100,000 or fraction thereof additional.

Another Balloon Lands

NEW YORK—The Aero Club of America received a telegram today from Capt. Emil Messner, pilot of the Swiss balloon Azura, that he and his aide, Leon Giraudan, were safe at Discotasing, Algoma, Canada.

Messner said that he and Giraudan had wandered for two days and one night. They had to swim across a lake to reach a settlement. They encountered weather of 11 degrees above zero.

TORONTO, Ont.—Relief expeditions will be sent out today or tomorrow to search for the men on the balloons which are missing after starting in the international race from St. Louis on Monday.

Despatches received from distant telegraph stations warrant the belief that one balloon, probably the Dusseldorf II, landed in the wilds about 50 miles north-west of Pogramasing, Ont., where the Isle de France came down. Shanty men who saw it coming down in the distance have failed to find it.

Another balloon, in all probability the America II, was seen passing north nearly 30 miles farther west of the Dusseldorf, and it no doubt came down in the trackless wilds of that district.

The Germania did not come down at Ville Marie, Que., as at first reported, but at Cococacashe, 80 miles north of La Tuque, or 180 miles north of Quebec.

ENGINE PLOWING

We have studied the problem of traction plowing. It is simply a question of getting the greatest pull out of every pound of fuel and of utilizing the cheapest fuels. Ask for information.

M. RUMELY CO., La Porte, Indiana

She traveled 200 miles further than any other balloon whose landing is reported, but her aeronauts admit that another balloon, probably the Azura, went beyond them.

The Germania's crew has left La Tuque and is due in New York at 4:30 this afternoon. The crews of the missing balloons are:

America II.—Allan R. Hawley, pilot, and Augustus Post aide.
Dusseldorf II.—Lieut. Hans Gericke pilot, and Samuel F. Perkins aide.

CANDIDATES OF TWO BIG PARTIES GUESTS AT HOTEL BANQUETS

(Continued from Page One.)

Lodge tried to amend the navy appropriation bill so as to provide for \$1,500,000 for the purchase of the Tremont and Suffolk as colliers from some Boston capitalists at a large profit to all concerned.

The trick in the amendment, said Colonel Ames, was that it mentioned the names of the boats, was discovered in the House and the bill was amended so as to permit the secretary of the navy to call for bids.

Senator Lodge tried to compel the secretary of the navy, Mr. Newberry, to purchase his Boston boats, according to Congressman Ames' statement, but the secretary informed him he could not do so without violating his oath of office.

Senator Lodge, he said, then appealed to President Roosevelt, who, however, sustained Secretary Newberry.

PLATFORM OF PARTY FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE STRONGLY INDORSED

(Continued from Page One.)

couldn't make his railroad withdraw from a position which it had never occupied," Colonel Roosevelt declared, and the crowd cheered wildly.

Colonel Roosevelt declared that the withdrawal of the railroad interests from New Hampshire politics could be attributed to the efforts of Mr. Bass.

In discussing the platform, Colonel Roosevelt coined a new phrase. He declared that the platform was framed without "weasel word." "Weasel words," he said, when the crowd laughed, "are those that suck the sense from the words in front of them." The colonel took the state platform plank by plank and indorsed it in detail.

He talked his usual tariff and conservation doctrine. In reviewing the platform declaration against lobbying, the colonel again reverted to the Mellen statement.

"You declare against the pernicious activity of the lobby," he shouted, "and from Mr. Mellen's attitude he believes that you mean it. He says 'amen' to that."

On the question of workmen's compensation, Colonel Roosevelt attacked the Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut. "The Democrats of Connecticut," he said, "have nominated a man for Governor who when a judge took a most retrogressive attitude on this question."

Colonel Roosevelt concluded with a short discussion of the "new nationalism."

REPUBLICANS MEET IN GREATEST RALLY OF STATE CAMPAIGN

Col. Theodore Roosevelt bestowed unstinting praise on President Taft for the position the executive has taken on the tariff question, and urged the reelection of Eben S. Draper as Governor of Massachusetts and the return of Henry Cabot Lodge to the United States Senate of his speech before a gathering of 8000 men and women at the rally of the Republican Club of Massachusetts held in the Boston Arena Friday evening.

Other speakers were Senator Lodge, Gov. Eben S. Draper and former Governor John L. Bates.

The colonel in the course of his remarks praised the progressive legislation in Massachusetts during the past few years, adding that many of the reforms which he has advocated and for which he has been blamed have already been started in Massachusetts.

In this connection he mentioned Massachusetts laws for the physical valuation of railroads, for the control of the issuance of securities and the creation of the land and harbor commission. He commended the tariff plank of the Massachusetts Republican platform, making particular reference to the clause in the plank for which Speaker of the House Joseph Walker fought in the committee of resolutions, which recommends that the tariff commission be independent, permanent and composed of experts.

The result of the convention of the Massachusetts Democrats in Faneuil hall and subsequent proceedings of the Democratic nominating committee of four were deprecated by Mr. Roosevelt. It would be scandalous, he said, for Massachusetts to elect as its chief executive Eugene N. Foss, who, Mr. Roosevelt said, is not seeking to advance politically on the merits of his past po-

TRADE BOARD PLANS TO BOOM MALDEN BY BUILDING FACTORIES

President Edwin Troland of the Malden Board of Trade has named ex-Mayor Charles G. Warren as chairman of the special committee to secure options on property near the Malden river and the Boston & Maine railroad for the purpose of erecting a large manufacturing building which will be rented by the organization at a minimum rate to concerns seeking sites.

During the fall ex-Mayor Warren has received several requests for factory locations in Malden. Some of these have since been accommodated in vacant factory property, but Mr. Warren has now found that every available factory building in Malden is occupied and that unless the Board of Trade erects a suitable structure many concerns will be turned away from the city. The committee will probably make a report at the November meeting, several inquiries now being held in abeyance until action on the part of the Board of Trade.

litical record, but "by force of effrontery and of the power that comes from money."

In commenting upon tariff legislation he declared that the Republicans are working from the right principle and that although their methods have proved defective in the past they propose to remedy the situation by intelligent study and the adoption of new methods.

On the other hand, he said, the Democrats would abandon the principle—which in this case is protection to a degree that will equalize the cost of production here and abroad—and adopt the methods which have been proved to be wrong.

In presenting Mr. Roosevelt to the great audience Senator Lodge characterized him as a great American, a soldier of the republic and one who has done high service as President of the United States. In concluding the senator said:

"We welcome you for what you have done, for what you have achieved, but most of all we welcome you, sir, for what you are."

Mr. Roosevelt said in part: "Now, in the first place, I want to make clear something as to which there seems to be a little obscurity in the popular mind.

On the Republican side there is no difference whatsoever as to the principle to be observed. In every state of this Union the Republicans are a unit in adherence to the principle expressed two years ago in the national Republican platform, that there shall be such measure of protection as will equalize the cost of production here and abroad, which means practically, on account of the enormous share in that cost of the labor cost, that we shall equalize the cost of labor—the difference in the cost of labor—here and abroad.

"All through the Union that is the doctrine of the Republican party. The difference has merely been as to the way of achieving the common purpose, and more and more we are coming into complete agreement as to the method of achieving that purpose.

"Our opponents have no such harmony of agreement. I think I can put it more strongly than that. I do not believe that our opponents, taken in the whole, express themselves with sincerity on that subject.

Many of them say they are for a tariff for revenue only. They know that in actual practice they would never dare to strive to realize that theory.

"They know that if they had a majority in Congress and were to try to build up a tariff they would do as they have actually done, as they did the last time they tried their hands at it; that is, they would build a protective tariff, only that the protection should be distributed, not as a matter of principle, but as a matter of favoritism and preference.

"President Taft, in this matter, has initiated the policy to which our party, and the country, inevitably will come. In the establishment of the tariff board and the giving to it of the powers which he has construed the law to permit him to give, as in his admirable negotiation of treaties with foreign powers, notably Canada, under the maximum and minimum clauses of the tariff—in those two features of prime importance in connection with the tariff law President Taft has indicated the way along which this party is going to move.

"If our opponents doubt our position being that taken by the American people on that issue I welcome them to the contest. Our people, by an overwhelming majority, approve that position, but actual experience in tariff-making for a number of decades has shown that the present methods of achieving that purpose are unsatisfactory and we propose, in accordance with the principle outlined in your tariff plank here in Massachusetts, to change those methods so that they will work satisfactorily."

The former President closed his speech with a eulogy of Senator Lodge and a plea for his return to Washington. He said in part:

"A man in Congress who supports the navy, a man who takes intelligent and far-sighted action in connection with our foreign policy, a man who renders it, by his vote and work, easier to construct the Panama canal, easier to deal justly and efficiently with San Domingo, easier to get good government and progress in the Philippines, such a man cannot depend for his reward upon the votes of any interested class at home. He has to depend upon having a constituency so intelligent and so patriotic that it will uphold the hands of a man who at Washington is a credit to his state because he serves well the entire republic.

"You have sent to the national Legislature in times past men like the two

Adamses, like Daniel Webster, like Sumner, and I ask that Massachusetts be true to its great traditions of the past and send back to the Senate of the United States, for the honor and the interest of America, that statesman of Massachusetts who has himself been true to the mighty traditions of Massachusetts' past, that senator who has upheld the honor of his state by upholding the honor and the interest of the nation—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge."

Throughout Mr. Roosevelt's speech each mention of President Taft was followed by spontaneous applause from the multitude.

Former Gov. John L. Bates, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, who presided at the rally, reviewed briefly the history of the Republican and Democratic parties relative to tariff revision in his opening remarks, recalling the times of business depression and industrial disorder which followed the revision of the tariff by the Democrats during the second Cleveland administration.

Governor Draper, the next speaker, declared that Massachusetts' wise legislation has been brought about through the Republican party, which has been in the majority in Massachusetts for 50 years. He made a plea for the continuance of this party in power. He declared Mr. Foss' political record of performance in public office to be a blank.

Senator Lodge, who followed, asserted emphatically that there are no political bosses in Massachusetts. He said in part:

"We have never had and never shall have bosses in the Republican party in Massachusetts. They are wholly alien to our beliefs and to our desires. We have always had leaders and hope always to have them, and those leaders from the adoption of the constitution to the present day have played a part in state and nation of which Massachusetts is proud and which history will record."

Turning to Mr. Roosevelt, the senator said:

"To Massachusetts and to the Republicanism of Massachusetts we bid you a hearty welcome. We welcome you as a great American. We welcome you as a soldier of the republic and as one who has done high service as President of the United States.

"We see in you the man who, as head of the nation, made it forever clear that men and not money were to rule in this country and who thus strengthened the confidence of the people in their own government.

"We welcome you because you are no respecter of persons, but have fought for what you believed to be the welfare of the whole people, undeterred by interested clamor or by the threatened loss of votes and popularity."

TEXTILE MILL DEALS INVOLVE UPWARD OF A MILLION DOLLARS

(Continued from Page One.)

when they have been operated on a short-time schedule.

Senator W. Murray Crane of Dalton, who has been much interested in the affairs of the Arnold print works and of Gallup & Houghton, is credited with bringing about the sale of these plants.

Some idea of the immensity of the transaction, which is the largest ever made in North Adams, is obtained from the statement that the property involved includes about a mile of street frontage from the second bridge on Union street practically to the Clarksburg line.

The Eclipse mill contains 2000 looms, 80,000 spindles and 20,000 twisting spindles, while at the Beaver mill, the older of the two, there are 900 looms and 29,000 spindles. Besides the mills, there are 224 tenements included in the purchase.

No figures have been obtainable as to the amount of money involved in the transaction, and while no one in authority in North Adams would make the statement, it is understood that the sale of these mills will greatly strengthen the other holdings of the print works in North Adams.

The mills have been for some time making plain and jacquard weaves in fine combed cotton and silks, and the new concern proposes to continue that line of manufacture. The payroll at the two mills runs from \$14,000 to \$16,000 per week when running full time. With the full force employed from 60,000 to 100,000 yards of cloth can be turned out daily.

Both mills are in excellent condition. The Beaver mill was practically built over in 1896, new machinery was installed and other improvements were made. In 1901 the business of the concern had grown to such an extent that additional room was required and the immense weave shed was added to the Eclipse mill property, about doubling the capacity of that mill.

William Arthur Gallup of Gallup & Houghton, states that he believes the change in ownership will be made without any cessation of work and it is not expected that there will be a change in those direct charge.

GOVERNMENT TO SWEEP THE RIVER BOTTOM

Spring freshets carrying refuse matter from the mountains in New Hampshire are responsible for the rapid shoaling of certain portions of the Merrimack river. This is noticeable to a great extent in the navigable portion of the stream in the vicinity of Haverhill. To remedy this, Colonel Abbot, local army engineer, has drawn \$24,000 from his emergency fund. Approval for the work has been received and specifications are ready for dredging contractors.

Exclusive New Silks

The Finest Silks from France, Switzerland and Italy are here in complete array

One could not find a finer collection of Silks in this country—it would be impossible to surpass our display. The rarest and most beautiful Silks found in the old world are here as well as the latest domestic goods—and here in an immense variety of weaves, colorings and prices.

Some of the Newest Things Are Listed Here

All at 1.98 a Yard

Satin Stripe Beaded Marquisette.
Value 5.00
Figured Satin Stripe Niron.
Value 2.50
Pompadour Border Chiffon.
Value 3.00

Pekin Stripe Marquisette.
Value 2.50
Satin Stripe Floral Chiffon.
Value 3.00
French Brocade, 27-Inch.
Value 2.50

Pompadour Chiffon Value 3.50

All double width, 40 to 44 inches wide, new fresh silks, from a Fifth Avenue importer, and mostly one and two dress lengths of each.

1.98 Yard

New Pompadour Marquisette, 2.00—Fine dainty colorings in these 44-in. French floral marquisette. Yard 2.00
New Persian Silks, 1.50—Twelve new colorings just in from Lyons, entirely different from those Persians sold earlier 1.50

New Black and White Voiles, 1.25—6 styles in these new black and effects in voiles; New French Chiffons in the latest styles 1.25
New Changeable Cloths, 1.50—The beautiful two-toned effects are the style classic for fall and winter, fine sheer silks, 43-inch 1.50

New Black Wool Filled Satins for tailored suits 44-inch 3.00
New Black Satin Cache-mire—A beautiful costume, 42-inch 3.00
New Black Satin Florence, one yard wide 1.65
New Black Satin Chiffon Duchess—One yd. wide, 1.50

Rich New Dress Goods

The Choicest Weaves and Colorings Made in the World Are Seen in Our Vast Assortment

In imported and domestic fabrics both, are seen all the new materials and shades demanded for new fall suits, coats and skirts. These are shown in a complete range at various prices, and it is the easiest matter in the world to be suited from such an immense collection of fine cloths.

Perhaps These Few Items May Prove Helpful

Bourette Vicunas—52 in. wide, imported new suiting fabrics, ground colors of marine, dregs of wine, hunter's green, wistaria, Havana brown, olive, etc., relieved by black bourette effects scattered irregularly over the surface. Owing to late delivery, 3.00 values now 2.00

2.25 Black Broadcloths—From a foreign manufacturer of high grade fabrics woven heavier of finer yarns. Absolutely fast black and spotproof, 50-in. wide, sponged and shrunk, worth 2.25 1.59

Novelty Boucles—48 in. wide, fashionable new weaves of very late importation, having a knot woven surface well worked into the body of the fabrics, shown in navy, catwaba, olive, king's blue, brown, plum, bottle green, wistaria, etc., imported to sell at 3.00 yard. Now 2.00

2.00 Black Broadcloths—A 50 in. "spot proof," finely woven cloth of German manufacture, a quality that ordinary retail stores would sell for 2.00 a yard; a fine lustrous black, a limited quantity, at the special price of 1.39

Pebble Chevots—48 to 56 in. wide, finest imported up-to-date fabrics. New color combinations in contrasting effects of navy, wine, wistaria, marine, olive, myrtle, etc., having the rough woven surface so popular this season 2.00

2.75 Black Broadcloths—54 in. wide, imported German cloths of the finest texture, with a twilled back, giving to these fabrics additional wearing qualities; sponged and spotproof, still retaining their brilliant lustre. 2.75 value 1.98

All the Demanded Trimmings

Our Own Direct Importations of the Newest Effects for Correct Wear

Our showing of Imported Dress Trimmings is little short of marvellous, and affords a display of splendor and richness that is unequalled by any other local showing of similar goods. Particularly strong is the showing of Persian and beaded trimmings so much in vogue at present.

A Few of the Most Popular Effects Follow:

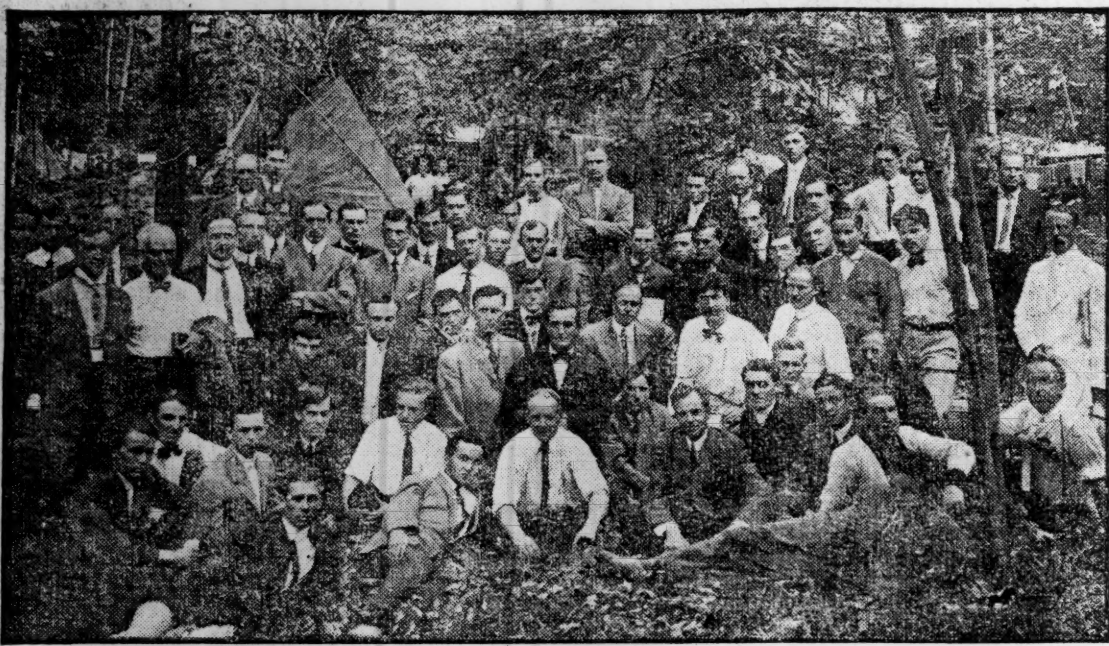
Gold and Silver Lace Bands, Edges and Nets, ½ to 40 inches wide, yard 25c to 7.50
Pearl Garnitures, Ornaments and Trimmings to match in all widths, a yard 38c to 21.00
Colored Bead Trimmings in all color combinations, ½ to 8 inches wide, yard 75c to 20.00

Beaded Trimmings in Bands, Festoon Effects and Allovers on gold and silver ½ to 27 inches wide, a yard 20c to 13.50
Large Assortment of Black Beaded Webs—27 inches wide 1.00 to 9.00
Persian Bands—in all widths and color combinations 1.00 to 6.00

(Main Store—Street Floor)

Jordan Marsh Company

WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION FOR BOYS



SCOUT MASTERS IN TRAINING AT CAMP SILVER BAY.

The two men in white shirts at the right center are respectively Ernest Thompson Seton and Edgar M. Robinson; in the middle of the front row, in white, is John L. Alexander; the second man behind him is Edward H. Kessler.

PILGRIM SOCIETY OPENS ITS SEASON

The Pilgrim Publicity Association opened its work for the winter with a dinner in the Boston City Club Friday night which was attended by nearly 200 members and guests.

President George W. Coleman presided and the speakers were President Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce, Joe Mitchell Chapple, C. W. Bosworth of Springfield, and Edward F. Trefz of Chicago.

AEROPLANE VS. AUTO PLAN.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—If the sanction of the Automobile Club of America can be secured, an international race between the winner of the grand prize automobile contest and as many aeroplanists as wish to enter will be arranged for grand prize week in Savannah.



KNIGHTS OF KING ARTHUR.

Castle Northland, No. 14313, represents this wide-reaching order in Ironwood, Mich.

VACATION GROUND FOR ANIMALS

Pine Ridge Farm in Dedham Gives City-Worn Horses and Dogs Many Pleasant Outings.

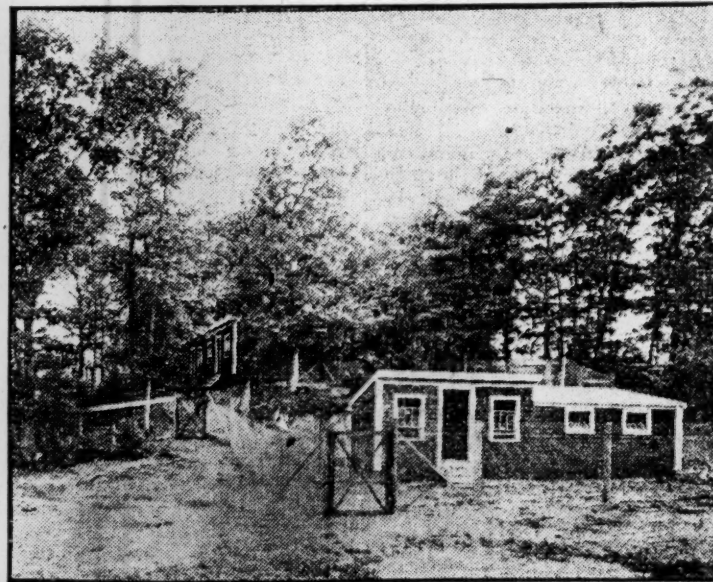
Pine Ridge Farm is the country annex of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, and is situated in Dedham, near the dividing line between that town and Needham. The visitor reaches it by carriage from Dedham, or by a short walk from the Needham cars which pass Pine street.

Leaving the station at Dedham, we pass several fine public buildings and cross the bridge near the boat clubhouse where a picturesque view of the river and meadows spreads out on either side. Through a clump of trees we catch a glimpse of historic Powder Rock, one of the landmarks of the town, where arms were stored during the revolutionary war. Then a shady, winding country road leads to Pine Ridge.

From the high fence of wire which surrounds the premises, it is apparent that it is not an ordinary farm, but the sunny orchard and the cottage beyond look homelike and attractive. The cottage is shaded by a number of tall pines where the wind whispers all day long in summer, and an atmosphere of peace surrounds the entire place.

In a wired enclosure, where sweet peas were growing over the outside, were a number of Angora cats, the special pets of the caretaker, and in an adjoining enclosure were two or three pigeons, while in a cage hanging from the top was a young hawk which has had a somewhat unusual career for a bird of his age. "Peter" fell from the nest when very young, was picked up in the Fenway in Boston and carried to the League

home on Carver street, and from there was sent to Pine Ridge. He is very tame and has proved so interesting that he has won the affection of the family, and although he is not considered a safe citizen to be allowed in the woods he has had considerable freedom and flies around the enclosure with the pigeons. When he first arrived at the farm he was kept in the cottage and is said to have been very playful. It was hard to believe that such a pretty bird was a pirate, or worse, but it was certain that his voice was very unlovely as he expressed his opinion of one of the visitors



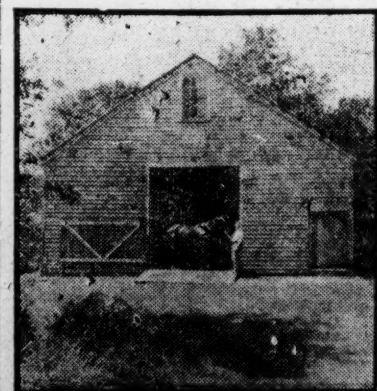
THE KENNELS ARE WELL PLACED.

Dogs who sojourn at Pine Ridge find a comfortable home there.

in particular—perhaps he did not care for 1910 millinery.

Following a board walk which wound up the hill we came to the stable. Here are a number of horses, two or three pensioners, others city work horses, spending a brief vacation, and some disabled horses receiving special care. The stable is clean and dry, the stalls roomy and each has a window overlooking the surrounding grove of oak trees. The horses were gazing out of these windows with the most evident enjoyment, and surely it must be a welcome relief to these hard-working city horses to find such a haven of rest. The paddocks run down the hill to the west and it is said that one lively stable horse brought here, when let out into a paddock, was so delighted with the freedom that she rolled and ran and galloped for about half an hour without stopping. Some interesting stories are told of these vacationers, and some very pathetic ones. Robin put his head out of his stall and asked for a lump of sugar. A bag of carrots and one of sugar soon disappeared, as each horse within reach had to have a little treat.

Robin was one of the first patients at Pine Ridge and came with a broken



THE STABLE.

A center of farm life that is more for use than for show.

Boy Scouts Only One of Several Great Movements All Tending to Amplify Boyhood Activities.

Predilection of the small boy for things heroic which from time immemorial has set him to playing Indian, organizing bands of make-believe banditti, or exploring the nearest open country with "his gang," to the despair of his mother and the secret joy of his father, is of late coming to be recognized as a powerful incentive. Yet if it is no more to be subdued than the mountain torrent, the new idea would provide proper channels where it may run in all its tumultuous joy and splendor, not devastating but enriching the regions through which it shall pass.

It is a half recognized crystallization of this new idea that in recent years has dressed the boy in a uniform under one name or another and set him to drilling and marching and going on expeditions to camp. "All over the world you will find him beating the drum and marking time as though the safety of the country depended upon him alone. Yet it is not a warlike spirit that animates him. His mission is not destructive, but rather the opposite. It is firmly impressed upon him that he is not a soldier of war but a soldier of peace. The peace societies in this and other lands became alarmed at the rapid spread of this military activity among boys and made an outcry against it some time ago. They were met by the assurance that it was not a nursery for war, but a preventive of it. So the movement has gone forward with increasing enthusiasm until now there is hardly a crossroads town in England, Canada, New England and many other sections of the United States that has not its company of boys drilled and drilling, often uniformed and always winning from military formation the effects of self-discipline.

The movement has even reached the island of Malta in the Mediterranean sea, where five patrols of boy scouts recently appeared at a garden party given by the Governor of the island, who reviewed them. Afterward they gave an exhibition of tent-pitching, shooting and signaling. Russia has them, too, but in Russia the idea seems to have been seized upon as an excellent preliminary to the real military service that is exacted of all. There are said to be 10,000 boys already enrolled in the movement in Russia. As it embraces much of the boy scout idea it may tend to ameliorate the brutality of war, a sure consequence of an improved citizenship.

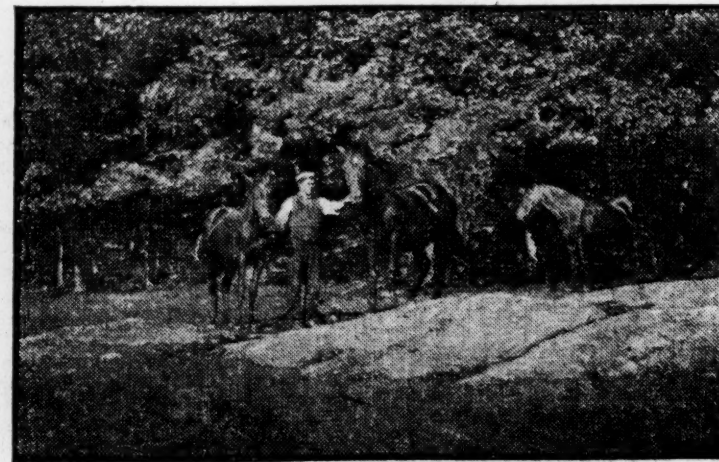
Students of the boy nature have divided it into three distinct periods of development which they have named as follows: First, impulsive; physical, ferment; second, sentimental, emotional crisis; third, reflective, intellectual, reconstructive. It has meant something to work out definitions, but what to do with them afterward has defied many earnest seekers for wisdom regarding boys and their ways. At the present time there are at least three distinct movements afoot, each aiming to conserve the energies of boys which heretofore have found their outlet in undirected and aimless play, having no further outlook than the amusement of the moment, and often leading to pernicious consequences. Even where there is no mischief, it is conceded that a more profitable and at the same time more enjoyable use could be made of the same amount of mental and physical energy.

The organization of boys into companies of soldiers is the most widely known and the most popular, partly because its nature requires it to be

exemplified in public places, as at times of parade, and partly because boys always would be soldiers whether there was any real excuse for it or not. Military discipline has always been recognized as having special value in the training of the boy, while the martial uniform, glittering buttons, the swords and the guns make the strongest appeal to his imagination and his heart. Military schools have always been popular and it is no uncommon thing to see their students of all ages going through their maneuvers in fields and streets.

Sons of veterans, junior orders, and other organizations requiring uniforms and public parade have sprung up like mushrooms in recent years, but it is only of late that the soldier idea has been formulated into a positive, constructive, educational factor. As such it is entirely new and understood by only the few. It began in England two years ago through the efforts of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. It struck this country with force last June. It is often connected with churches, schools and other organizations, and in some instances is independent of any and all of them.

The second movement is more quiet in its methods, but based on the same fundamental qualities of the boy nature. Instead of working from the martial viewpoint it starts from the chivalric. It appeals to the boy's imagination, to the romance of his nature, his liking for mystery, titles and initiation, and gives full regard to his partiality for regalia. It is organized under the name of the Knights of King Arthur and is believed by those who are promoting it



IN ONE OF THE PADDOCKS.

Black Beauty and her filly, like the other horses, can delight in outdoor surroundings.

hip. He recovered and has ever since been useful in lighter work at the farm. Fannie B. was just being harnessed for training. She has always lived at Pine Ridge, has never known anything but kindness and is entirely fearless. She seems to enjoy her lessons, and as she trotted down the driveway was the picture of grace. Fannie's mother, Black Beauty, was the first arrival here and after a good rest proved to be of great value to her rescuers.

Flowers growing here and there add brightness to the place and through the trees there are occasional glimpses of the Blue hills.

The motto of the league is, "Kindness uplifts the world," and the work has spread to a number of other cities and towns. The society is giving as much as possible to humane education, but its president says that while humanity is being educated there is much to be done in relieving the present victims of thoughtlessness and cruelty. The Kindness Club which was organized some years ago among the boys and girls in the neighborhood of the city home of the league, has been an influence for

Gilchrist's is now the most accessible store in the City of Boston

The opening of the new Hamilton Place Annex gives us a new entrance on Hamilton place opposite the Park Street Church on Tremont street, making it possible to avoid the Winter street crowds when arriving from the Park street subway. This new entrance is only a stone's throw from Tremont street, and our store now forms a direct thoroughfare from Tremont to Washington streets. There's also a direct entrance to the new annex from Winter street via Music Hall place. We recommend that you take advantage of these added improvements

On Next Wednesday, October 26th, WHICH WILL BE OUR

7th Blue Ribbon Day

The fame of the Gilchrist Blue Ribbon Days has spread from ocean to ocean and has given immense added prestige to the already much talked of "Store of New Merchandise." Blue Ribbon Booklets containing full descriptions of the hundreds of items to go on sale next Wednesday will be distributed in our store on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday or will be mailed on request.

GILCHRIST CO
WASHINGTON AND WINTER STREETS

to offer more scope to the boys in the way of originality than any other organized movement, while at the same time it gives them many advantages of the military. It is strictly a church movement though undenominational, tending to lead its members naturally into the church as they reach maturity. As its name implies it is a development of the code of King Arthur, a unique use of romance and beauty in the development of the boy.

The birthplace of this organization is America. Its growth has been devoid of sensationalism, but steady, and it numbers today about 80,000 members. It has branches or "castles" in Canada, Jamaica, Australia, New Zealand, and even among the Eskimo, showing that romance buds slumbers among these phlegmatic children of the North, needing only the spark of incentive to call it flashing forth.

The third movement, the civic, is finding expression in the school city. In this the boys and girls of a school or institution are taught the government of self through the government of communities. The authority and administration of their government being placed in their own hands they naturally evolve the forms followed by the municipality about them and the nation in which they dwell. Having worked out the problem for themselves and knowing the law to be the result of a need, they are ready both to obey and to administer the law properly in actual experience. The plan affords ample scope for initiative, idealism and the heroic. It is active and constructive from start to finish. It affords the child ample opportunity to exercise his love for authority to the full, but teaches how to use authority wisely. It also has been used successfully with boys and girls also, not alone in the schools of the United States, but in those of Cuba and the Philippines as well.

These three distinct methods all have practically one aim—the ethical development of the individual. They are intended to be applicable to children of all conditions and degrees, to all nations and races.

Gradually, as there is more general comprehension of the composite elements of the boy nature and of what it needs

to satisfy and to develop it, various independent organizations that have sprung up for boys are conforming to one line of action. When Ernest Thompson Seton organized his Woodcraft Indians in the early nineties he struck the secret of the whole matter. Some educators declare the development of the boy corresponds to the development of the race; that the time between the ages of 11 and 13 is the elementary or Indian period, when he is intensely individual, scornful girls and seeking only the accomplishment of his own aims. When Baden-Powell wished to band together the boys of England he recognized this, but Indians of which they had no personal knowledge did not appeal to the English boy as did the bushman, the frontiersman; so the organizer typified the period under the name of scout. Its appeal was instantaneous to boys of all nations and races, for there is not one to whom the life of the scout does not apply in some way. Mr. Thompson Seton, instead of clinging to his own idea, thinking only of the welfare of the boy, is gladly uniting his organization with the newer and cooperating with it in every way.

The Knights of King Arthur take up a later period of the boy life, the age of chivalry. Workers of the knights and the boy scouts are in frequent correspondence. John L. Alexander, secretary of the boy scouts of America, is chancellor of the knights of King Arthur. The chapter on chivalry in the hand-book of the boy scouts is based upon the work of the knights. On the other hand, the knights are introducing more of the camp life of the scouts.

Thus the United Boys Brigades of America, which has sought to draw into a closer Christian fellowship the boys of the Sunday schools of all denominations through a semi-military organization, the Boys Life Brigade of England after which it was modeled, the Woodcraft Indians, and the Sons of Daniel Boone, while still retaining their own organizations, are being considered more and more as a part of the general movement. It is likely that before many years such organizations for boys as are still separate in their actual control will affiliate with the main bodies in such manner that the entire work will proceed in unison.



Fox Furs

THE beautiful silvery effect so much admired in Silver Fox, a set of which costs from \$500 to \$1000, is approximated in Pointed Fox at a much smaller cost. A muff being valued at \$50 to \$100 and a set at \$100 to \$200. The Dunlap-Cooke Company is showing some beautiful muffs in Pointed Fox, also in White and Black Fox.

Our intimate relations with the sources of supply make it possible for us to offer better Furs at lower prices than are generally obtainable. Buying the Furs, as we do in the raw state, we import them duty-free, with the additional advantage of having them cut and designed by our own artists.

Our new furs for the season of 1910-11 are now on view. The completed garments embody the latest fashion decrees, and we will fashion to your command distinctive garments and fur accessories without delay and at moderate cost.

Satisfaction to the wearer is the constant aim of the Dunlap-Cooke Company. No effort is spared to supply our clients with dependable Furs, renowned everywhere for their beauty and excellence.

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172 Tremont Street, Boston

ESTABLISHED 1798
Beautiful Crystal Glass

We are now exhibiting in our Cut Glass Room a most extensive display of beautiful glassware, made in America, England, France, Germany and Austria.

Vases Jugs Cruets Bowls
Decanters Comports Celery Dishes
Bon Bon Dishes Grape Fruit Glasses

and many other useful articles

Our Glassware has never been as beautiful as this year
PLATES

We now offer the largest assortment of splendid plates in the greatest variety of designs for every course. Prices moderate for quality and workmanship.

Richard Briggs Co.
116 Boylston Street, Boston

BOSTON NEWSBOYS. FORM THEMSELVES INTO A REPUBLIC

Under Supervision of School Committee Will Have a Court to Deal With All Offences of Minor Nature.

POLICE TO ASSIST

A republic of newsboys is in process of formation by the Boston School Newsboys Association. A constitutional committee was appointed last week to draft the general policy and rules governing the members as citizens.

At 11 a. m. today a constitution was adopted at a meeting of the executive council of the republic at the office of the Boston school committee rooms. The meeting was in charge of Chief Captain Harry Hornstein. It was decided to install officers on the first Sunday after the state election at the Newsboys clubhouse, probably. City and state officials have been invited to be present.

The preamble of the revised constitution states that the Newsboys Republic, which is organized along the lines of the George Junior Republic, is planned to elevate the condition of the districts in which the boys live. It is hoped that this will redound to the benefit of themselves and the community.

The constitution says that the members shall be newsboys regularly attending school and proving themselves licensed newsboys, providing they live up to the rules printed on the membership card and the principles of the organization.

The officers of the Republic shall be school captains and lieutenants, district captains, one chief captain, one general secretary. The school captains and lieutenants to be elected by the members of the Republic in their respective schools annually on state primary day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September in schools having at least 10 newsboys.

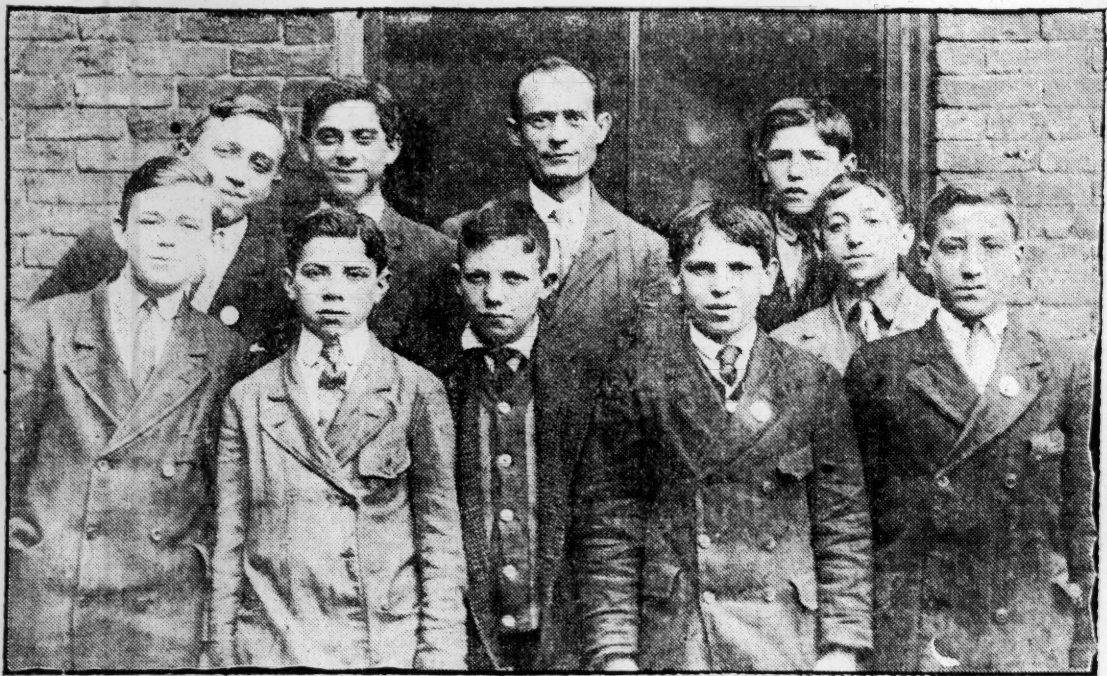
District captains are to be the captains of the school having the largest newsboys of the school in that district.

The following districts will be officially recognized: North End, West End, Roxbury, Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston and South Boston.

The chief captains, general secretary and executive council are to be elected annually by all captains and lieutenants at the first congress meeting of the captains and lieutenants on the Saturday following the state election.

The first attempt to regulate the street trades of children was made by Massachusetts,

BOYS PROPOSE TO FORM EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT FOR 5000 YOUNGSTERS



BOSTON SCHOOL NEWSBOYS ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1910-1911. The above picture, from left to right shows in the top row the faces of Hyman Spector, Harry Hornstein, Patrick E. Carr and Lewis Grey; in the front row Morris Bloom, Joseph Ezrin, Mr. Davis, Timothy Lucey and Carlo Pecci.

sets, followed by New York, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia and the city of Cincinnati, O., which in each instance sought to correct the abuse through a license system. As Boston has 5000 boys engaged in trading on her streets, the need of special work and regulation is apparent.

For some years Boston endeavored to work through licenses issued by the city, enforcing the law by the aid of the police, but the plan failed. In 1903 the licensing of children under 14 was put into the hands of the school committee, but there was no one especially responsible, and the plan failed. Finally, the position of supervisor of licensed minors was created and Philip Davis appointed to the position. From that time the work has steadily grown to its present degree of efficiency.

Three years ago the boys were organized into an association that is now re-organizing under the name of the Boston School Newsboys' Republic. Only licensed boys attending school are eligible to membership. These boys represent two classes—those of the school committee and the City hall boys. The jurisdiction of the school committee includes all boys under 14. No licenses are issued to girls and none to boys who have not reached the age of 11 years. To obtain a license a boy must be a regular attend-

ant at school and be able to read and write the license law. He is not permitted to sell papers in or on a street car, nor in saloons, during school hours, before 6 o'clock in the morning, nor after 8 o'clock in the evening except during the baseball season, when the hour is extended to 9 o'clock. On election nights he may sell until 10. The boys over 14 are subject to the control of the City Council and the mayor and are naturally under less severe restrictions.

In their organization the boys are divided into school districts, 58 in all, each district electing its own captain and two lieutenants by the Australian ballot system annually, on state primary election day, all working under the supervision of a chief captain. These are pledged to the enforcement of the laws made by the school committee and City Council under which they are licensed, and such other laws as the boys may make for themselves, such as the suppression of gambling, swearing, smoking, stealing, begging and other things unbecoming to a young citizen.

The branch meetings are supplemented by an annual mass meeting in one of the largest and best halls or theaters of the city, on Bunker Hill day, June 17. The first of these meetings resulted in the establishment of a newsboys' camp on Lake Monponset, near Halifax, Mass.

The work has resulted further in the creation of a newsboy scholarship at Harvard and one by Thomas A. Edison in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A few days ago the offer of a third scholarship was received from the Boston Y. M. C. A.

In addition to the technical duties devolving upon the captains and lieutenants of districts they are called upon to keep in touch with all the newsboys of their districts, to help them out in trouble, to visit them at their homes if they are sick, and above all to keep out of court, one of the highest duties of the association.

Even with this preventive work it often happens that a boy gets "pinched" and is taken to court and tried. It is to the juvenile court, it is true, but it gives him a record and often for offenses that are hardly worthy of it. Perhaps it is only because a boy has not his badge, having left it at home or lost it, and the law requires him to wear it. No matter how trivial the offense it is placed on the books against him.

To meet this the idea has been devised of giving the boys a court of their own at which they shall try all first offenders, thus saving the boys from the humiliation of going on record and giving them a "chance" to try once more. The court will henceforth be the principal feature of the Newsboys' Republic. When established it will be the only one of its kind in the world. It will have a real and legal governing status in so far as licensing authorities can confer such powers upon it. The last general court has reaffirmed the wisdom of placing all school children under the age of 14 who are engaged in street trade under the control of the school committee. This right of control the school committee delegates to the Newsboys' court.

The trial board will consist of five members, two adults to be appointed annually by the school committee and three boys to be elected on state election day, the first on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1910. All schoolboy captains are candidates for office.

This board will have power to investigate, make findings and recommendations to the school committee and the city council for all violations of newsboy licenses, the supervisor being authorized in his discretion to bring his complaints before this board instead of the juvenile court. The police commissioner, likewise, is to be petitioned to instruct the officers detailed to these offenses to cooperate in so far as possible with this board. The board shall have jurisdiction over all newsboys attending the public schools. The newsboy judges will be paid 50 cents for their attendance at each of the official sessions of the board.

The candidates now running are: Harry Hornstein, English high school, chief captain; Jacob Rosen, high school of commerce; Harry Finn, Abraham Lincoln school; Harry Bernson, Adams Bernson, Adams school; Francis A. Hastings, Bigelow school; James J. Regan, Bunker

Hill school; Francis Flinn, Christopher Gibson school; Henry Cappozzali, Comins school; William Hill, Dearborn school; Leo Lieberman, Dudley school; John J. Jennings, Dwight school; Carlo Pecci, Eliot school; Louis B. Sharof, Christopher Columbus school; J. Edgar Erickson, Emerson school; William P. Healey, F. W. Lincoln school; Charles W. Naughton, Frothingham school; Charles A. Leggett, Gilbert Stuart school; Timothy Lucey, Harvard school; John T. Keegan, Hugh O'Brien school; Albert B. Peterson, Jefferson school; Austin F. Mulkerin, John A. Andrew school; Patrick E. Carr, Lawrence school; Harold B. Furst, Lewis school; Edward L. Engler, Lowell school; Joseph Ezrin, Lyman school; Samuel Bower, James Otis school; Fred Bocher, Martin school; Edward J. Gilbert, Mather school; Gordon F. Allen, Minot school; William F. Mallory, O. H. Perry school; William Goldsmith, Phillips Brooks school; John J. Garvin, Prescott school; Benis Herlihy, Prince school; Hyman Spector, Quincy school; Solomon Lieberman, Rice school; Jacob Kramer, Sherwin school; John Weisman, T. X. Hart school; William J. McCarthy, Warren school; Morris Bloom, Washington school; Louis Gray, W. Phillips school; Solomon Rosenberg, Somerset Street school.

The executive council is composed of Harry Hornstein, chief captain; Morris Bloom, secretary and district captain for the West End; Carlo Pecci, district captain for the North End; Hyman Spector, district captain for the South End; Patrick E. Carr, district captain, South Boston; Joseph Ezrin, district captain for East Boston; William Goldsmith, district captain for Dorchester; Joseph Kramer, district captain for Roxbury; Timothy Lucey, district captain for Charlestown.

The constitutional committee now in session consists of Chief Captain Hornstein, General Secretary Bloom, and Captains Spector, Carr and Goldsmith. Asked for a statement of the general objects of this organization among newsboys the chief captain, who is also president of the Newsboys' Club, vice-president of the Newsboys' Improvement Club, and candidate for judge, Harry Hornstein said: "Years ago when a boy was asked for references he always held back the fact that he was a newsboy. He knew it would be against him for the newsboys then were known as rowdies. They had no organization. People did not care to become interested in them, but instead looked at them as a public nuisance. But with the general trend of progress the newsboy has been, moving until now we are recognized as an important factor in the city and one of the greatest helpers in bringing about Boston 1915, the finest city in the world. But as in every other community there are a few who hold back and retain their old ways. It is for them that the Newsboys' Republic is meant. We will try to make them get into the game, but if they refuse they will have to get out. Then when we are rid of them we will catch up with the rest of the world and go on until the Boston newsboy will be recognized as the finest in the world."

Captain Hornstein is 16 years old. He is in his first year at the English high school and is preparing to take a course in forestry in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

The following was written by Denis A. McCarthy and is sung lustily by the boys to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia":

Only Boston newsboys—but we'll soon be Boston men,
True and trusted citizens we'll work for Boston then,
Bound to make her greater far than she has ever been,
We are the newsboys of Boston!

Hurrah! Hurrah! With spirits brave and bright—
Hurrah! Hurrah! From early morn till night.
We work to make a living, and we wage a winning fight,
We are the newsboys of Boston!

Boston has been famous for the kind of men it bred,
Boston boys will go wherever Boston men have led,
Every Boston boy beholds the star of hope ahead,
Such are the newsboys of Boston!

NEW CHARLES RIVER BRIDGE UNFINISHED PERHAPS FOR WEEKS

(Continued from Page One.)

Charles river on the downstream side of the new dam, will probably keep the structure from being completed before the winter sets in.

The public little realizes how many thousands of dollars and scores of days are spent in merely building the false work to support the tons of concrete and steel reinforcement which are filled in later and then left for 30 days or more to set. All of this false work is then of no further use to the structure and must be removed.

Hundreds of piles must be driven into the river bottom beneath the positions of the arch to support the framework which is to share the concrete while it is in the semi-fluid state. Many of the piles may be used over again on some of the other arches, as may also the wooden framework, but considerable new material is necessary because of the difference in size of the arches. The Elevated Company, however, took advantage of the opportunity offered to use the old piles from the temporary bridge in use while the dam was under construction.

The piles which are to be used over again for the next arch cannot, however, become available until the concrete has set in the arch which they are at the time supporting.

The bridge is nearly half completed. The first three arches from the Cambridge end are finished and the timber is yet to be taken from the fourth. The fifth arch is nearly completed and the concrete is being filled into the sixth. The downstream arch ring of the latter was run Oct. 18, and the arch ring on the upstream side was run Friday. The men are working very rapidly to take advantage of the pleasant weather before the frost.

A train of concrete cars hauled by an electric engine is run back and forth along a double track to take the concrete from the elevator to the place where it is to be dumped. The towers of the elevator may be seen in the accompanying cut of the arches. The train is capable of taking a load of 3600 pounds of concrete at one haul.

An invisible method to provide for the expansion and contraction of the solid arch ring of concrete at the bottom of the arch on either side is employed on this bridge. The arch rings are hinged at the ends by means of great steel castings and pivotal pins which are concealed within the concrete. Expansion of concrete is estimated at one eighth of an inch for every 100 feet for every 20 degrees change of temperature.

The ballast, track, and running apparatus will not be installed until the entire superstructure is completed. The surfaces of the arch ring, and the parapet caps and panels are to be tooled to match as nearly as possible the Chelmsford granite used in the substructure or foundation of the bridge.

All of the cement used in making the concrete for the bridge is tested by the engineers of the Elevated company and is tested as well by the government engineers at the Watertown arsenal before it is allowed to go into the work.

YALE STUDENTS PAY \$3270 EACH FOR EDUCATION

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Among the good things that come rather high in this era of high prices is an education at Yale; \$3270.15 is the average cost for three years, according to figures in today's official Yale News. The statistics were gathered from 115 postal cards returned by seniors and show the total expenditures for their freshmen, sophomore and junior years.

The replies disclosed that the junior year was the most expensive, while the freshman year was least costly. In their third year eight men spent each over \$2000 and there were seven who spent from \$150 to \$350. One junior parted with \$2700 for his third year.

RECEPTION AT THE VENDOME.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Chick of the Vendome and Magnolia gave a reception to several hundred friends at the Vendome last night in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Chick was Miss Frances W. Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Williams of Roxbury.

LECTURE BY MR. MACQUEEN.
"Roosevelt in Africa" is the title of an illustrated lecture to be given in Tremont Temple, Wednesday, Nov. 2, at 8:15 p. m. by the traveler and lecturer, Peter MacQueen. The lecture is in aid of the work of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion.

Hurrah! Hurrah! We are the Boston kind!
Hurrah! Hurrah! We're loyal, heart and mind—
No traitor to the city in our ranks you'll ever find,
We are the newsboys of Boston!
Banded all together our association's strong,
Organized to keep the boys from recklessness and wrong,
Honesty and honor to our brotherhood belong,
We are the newsboys of Boston!

Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah again,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Oh, wait till we are men,
We'll make the city greater far than she has ever been,
We are the newsboys of Boston!

Interior Decoration Department

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The correct assembling of draperies and wall hangings with the carpets and rugs requires a degree of skill that can only be the result of natural ability, study and long training. Representatives of our Interior Decoration Department would be glad to consult with you on any such matters, and furnish estimates without expense or obligation. No order is too small to receive adequate and careful attention at our hands.

TELEPHONE OXFORD 2000,
and make an appointment to consult
with you here or at your home.

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& SONS CO.
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OPP. BOYLSTON ST.

MILITIA OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY DAY

STONEHAM, Mass.—Company H, sixth regiment, M. V. M., known locally as the Stoneham light infantry, observed its twenty-eighth anniversary yesterday with a target shoot at the Bay state rifle range and a banquet at the armory. Guests comprised town officials and citizens and visiting officers.

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The Standish guards, company D, fifth regiment, M. V. M., observed the anniversary of the formation of the company yesterday with field sports at Burt's farm in the afternoon and clambake and dance at night. Every member and several guests were present.

The affair was in charge of First Lieut. Arthur R. Gledhill and the winners were as follows: 220-yard dash—Won by Chas. Pierce, Barsler second. 100-yard dash—Won by Charles Pierce, Barsler second. Standing broad jump—Won by Sergeant Ruprecht. Running broad jump—Won by Corporal Martin. Running high jump—Won by Charles Pierce, P. Sherman second. Three-legged race—Won by Pierce and Pyle, Barsler and Reidle second. Relay race—Won by Barsler, Reidle, Torrance and McKenzie. Tug-of-war—Won by team composed of Lieutenant Gledhill, Martin, Carr, P. Sherman, E. Sherman, Pierce, Heath, Raymond, Barsler and Siever.

LAWRENCE P. SOULE PASSES ON.

Lawrence P. Soule of Cambridge long a leading building contractor in Boston, passed away late yesterday. He was born in Duxbury, being a descendant of George Soule, a Mayflower passenger, and of Governor Bradford. Many of the largest structures in this vicinity, such as the National Shawmut Bank building, the First National Bank Building and the South Terminal building, are monuments to him and the organization he founded. He was one of the three organizers of the master builders association of Boston.

TAUNTON PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL.

It was announced today that the Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, pastor of the First Unitarian church of Taunton, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Unitarian church at Winchester. He will take up work in his new pastorate next January and will succeed the Rev. William I. Lawrence. Mr. Metcalf is an astronomer of note.

LeBLANC TRIAL NOV. 28.

The trial of Hattie LeBlanc in connection with the Waltham laundry case is now set to be heard in the East Cambridge court Nov. 28.

RADCLIFFE CLUBS CHOOSE OFFICERS OF PRESENT YEAR

German, History and Music
Student Groups of Girls in
College Add Largely to
Membership Lists.

German Club of Radcliffe College has chosen the following members: Miss D. Castellum, Miss H. Bernays, Miss L. Thain, Miss L. Birtwell, Miss M. Gaffey, Miss S. Knight, Miss E. Richmond, Miss L. Graustein, Miss L. Phinney, Miss M. Francke, Miss M. Murray, Miss H. Bocher.

The officers of the club for the year are: President, Miss Janet Peres; secretary, Miss Edna Behre; treasurer, Miss Frances Perry.

The History Club has elected as new members: Miss M. Hurd, Miss L. Driscoll, Miss A. Blaisdell, Miss C. Gorton, Miss M. Grinshaw, Miss Evans, Miss M. Gaffey, Miss E. Arens, Miss G. Rosenblum, Miss B. Coon, Miss B. Taggart, Miss M. Fales, Miss E. Sidvelinger, Miss M. Fay, Miss M. Estabrook. The officers are: President, Miss Nell Barry, and secretary, Miss Alice King.

The Music Club has elected: President, Miss Cordelia Gould; secretary, Miss Margaret Grimshaw; treasurer, Miss Gladys Brock. Members are: Miss D. Arnold, Miss D. Brewer, Miss E. Cohen, Miss H. Dammun, Miss A. Davidson, Miss B. Edwards, Miss D. Gilman, Miss A. Hunnewell, Miss M. Junkins, Miss F. Lanman, Miss C. Macoy, Miss B. Monk, Miss M. Reed, Miss G. Rideout, Miss J. Smith, Miss D. Streeter, Miss A. Sykes, Miss M. Turner, Miss E. Watson, Miss G. Wells, Miss E. Woodbury.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION INVITES.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Young People's Christian Union of the Church of the Disciples (Universalist) will observe the anniversary of the society Sunday evening. The Christian Endeavor societies and the Epworth League chapters of the local churches as well as the Young People's Christian Unions of the Universalist churches in Stoughton, Taunton, New Bedford and Weymouth have been invited. A. Ingham Bicknell, the national president, will speak.

ATLANTA PRIMARY ELECTION.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The city election primary returns indicate that Cortland S. Winn, the "business men's candidate," has been chosen mayor by a wide margin over James G. Woodward, who twice held the office.

Furs Furs

SPECIAL SALE

AUTOMOBILE COATS AND CAPS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

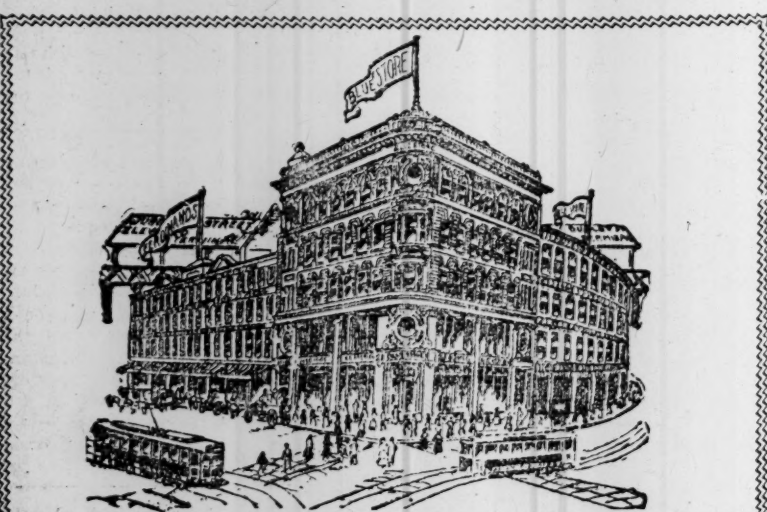
Raccoon dyed and Natural Dog, Uganda, Buffalo, Russian Calf and Cub Bear, from

\$20 Upwards

FURS REPAIRED AND REMODELED; BEST WORK GUARANTEED. SPECIAL PRICES FOR OCTOBER

HALL & HANGOCK

HATTERS AND FURRIERS
W. G. HALL CO., Successors,
420 Washington Street



Special Sale of Draperies

We have too large a stock, and have decided to offer the following inducements to purchasers:

Muslin Curtains, in crossbar, stripes, plain tucked and lace trimmed. A splendid value 49c
Lace Samples and Remnants, from 1 1/2 to 2 yards long, sold usually from 50c to \$1 each. 25c
Choice for.....
Cross Stripe Curtains, in a variety of colors, very desirable for halls, dining rooms and dens, usually sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.75, for this sale, per pair..... 75c
Extra Quality Sash Curtains, per pair 19c and 25c
Fancy Net Curtains, in green and red, usually sold from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Sale price 1.00
Table Covers, all sizes, from .69c up

Rugs and Carpets

We offer for your inspection and comparison with other offerings an enormous stock of Rugs and Carpets at prices lower than ever offered by any store in Boston.

1 Lot 9x12 Brussels Tapestry Seamless Rugs, beautiful patterns. Real \$18.50 value 13.50
1 Lot 9x12 Wilton Velvet Seamless Rugs, genuine Oriental designs, rich coloring and pleasing effect, \$30.00 value 19.75

1 Lot 9x12 Brussels Tapestry Seamless Rugs, oriental and floral designs. Regular \$20 value 14.75

The above are some of the greatest rug bargains ever offered. Each and every rug is absolutely perfect and should appeal to every one who contemplates rugs in the near future.

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Manufacturers
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an effective means to
thoroughly establish
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You Need This FREE Book of Proofs

—because it demonstrates, conclusively, that you don't need electricity for thorough vacuum cleaning—that the **Automatic Vacuum Hand Power Cleaner** is the only "Automatic" Vacuum Cleaner made—affording the full power of the largest expensive vacuum cleaners and at a price that brings it within the reach of every overworked housewife, reducing the work of housecleaning from hours to minutes.

It Earns Its Cost Over and Over Again

—in the saving of wear and tear on carpets, furnishings and in the elimination of housecleaning drudgery. In speed, thoroughness of work, simplicity of construction—it is without a rival and while light, easily carried about, it will do all the work expected of the average electric machine.

The Only Hand Power Cleaner That Blows

It does not get out of order and will last a lifetime. It is the standard of efficiency today and still will be after 20 years of constant service and it runs so easily a child can operate it.

The 1911 Models of

Automatic Hand Power Vacuum Cleaner

Now Ready—Guaranteed for 20 Years

Our exclusive double tank device separates 99% of the dust automatically without the aid of screens, baffles or water. It contains no tin or cast iron; malleable iron, steel and brass being used exclusively in its construction.

For Sale in All of the Leading Department Stores in Greater New York.

Try It 10 Days. Don't buy any vacuum cleaner until you have tried the "Automatic." Write for our free book of proofs which shows many exclusive features and we will give you the full particulars of our plan whereby you may try the **Automatic Vacuum Cleaner** in your own home for 10 days—if, after a trial, you are not satisfied that this is the best hand power Vacuum Cleaner you ever saw, you may return it to us and your trial will cost you nothing.

Automatic Vacuum Cleaner Co.,
1026 E. 45th St.,
Bloomington, Ill.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

FASHION BITS

THE latest decree from the French capital is Greek and Roman lines. The tunic has had a long reign, yet it is given new life under this law, and a new beauty of simplicity, too.

An incidental feature of the Greek and Roman influence is the introduction of a giraffe made of silver cord, knotted loosely at the side and hanging in long tasseled ends.

A decidedly odd little coat from a French maker who likes unusual effects is of black velvet sprinkled with the new white porcelain beads. The beads are on all parts of the coat and are thickest, forming a definitely designated border, down the front, on the sleeves and at the neck.

There is a tendency to make all coats shorter, even those of fur. The only full length coats are those intended for motor wear.

Large, low collars appear on both dresses and coats, and for street or dress wear.

The high waist line, several inches above the normal, is now firmly established.

FASHIONS AND

Skirt-Straps a Boon to the Dressmaker

THE skirt strap, ambiguous as it sounds, is no relation to the shawl-strap! It is simply the little stitched strap of self-fabric that holds the plaits of the skirt in place. You will see it appearing on all the new models for heavy cloth skirts; for fashion has said, "Narrow!" and narrow it must be. There are usually two straps on each side of the skirt, almost meeting, and sewed on a little below the knees. Sometimes, when there is a plaited blouse (and it is a three-piece suit or a one-piece costume) the straps are repeated over the plaits or, again, on the sleeves.

Certainly they are a boon to the amateur dressmaker who finds trouble in keeping goreds and plaits where they should be; they save labor afterward in cleaning and pressing, and they give a natty, tailored appearance to the smart cloth gown.

Uses of Foulard

Foulard is becoming one of the most popular silks for fall wear. It is used not only for entire dresses and for trimmings, but also for lining loose coats, being especially favored with those of shantung and like materials. It is an excellent material to choose for a frock for week-end visits, as it packs well and is easily shaken after unfolding into smoothness and freshness. Plain foulard is supplemented for these purposes with the dotted and striped weaves and those printed in tiny flowers or in oriental designs.

Wool Embroidery

Wool embroidery is the latest trimming for afternoon gowns. Some of the combinations seen are blue wool on white gazon de soie, gray wool on gray tulle over satin of the same shade, and mauve wool on blue linen soie.

The wool used is the same kind that is employed for knitting or crocheting. On heavier materials it is used in various bright colors in an oriental effect, and is very striking.

Tea Gowns

A lovely little tea gown which contains an idea for the woman with a similar garment to make over is of pale turquoise satin draped in empire style, and veiled with gray crepe de chine, hemmed with a finger's width of gray squirrel fur. The veiling is held in place over the underbody by a fleur-de-lis of seed pearls at the waist.

FUR MUCH SEEN IN MILLINERY

Low tones of skins heightened by bright colors.

FUR is as prominent in millinery as shown for the late fall and winter as any other one material and possibly as prominent as all the rest put together; for probably when it is not making an entire hat it is trimming it or serving as trim or crown with a fabric.

The close-fitting mushroom shapes lend themselves to furs admirably and are among the most becoming shapes for youthful faces. One is made of a flat, glossy felt of brown and white mixed hair and it is trimmed with tails that hang from the side like tassels. A narrow facing of velvet outlines the face and a bright satin bow—brightest cerise—trims one side over the ear. A hat of gray squirrel has a soft, high-draped crown and mushroom brim, and the only trimming is the fur band that ends at the front with a fancy buckle. It is faced with oyster-white satin.

For run-around hats the dark furs, such as the sable colored skins and the opossum, are a good deal used. Taupe is also being much employed. For dress wear, ermine trims many hats and is often combined with mink or sable. The tails are introduced in all sorts of odd ways in the garnitures, says the New York Evening Sun.

Velvet brims and fur crowns and the

BREAKFAST CAPS

THE breakfast caps which came back recently with a rush are among the most becoming little additions to the toilet that have appeared for many a day. The caps are found in abundant variety, among the coiffure garnishments, usually. They are made of Swiss with dainty lace and ribbons, or are of net or lace. And the shape is varied to suit the individual features. Frills flopping over the soft front hair are becoming to most persons and the frill is a usual adjunct, though little mob caps with crushed velvet ribbon or velvet brims and big puffed crowns are also popular. Most women get up these little accessories for themselves, and, unlike the conventional head coverings, the home-made caps are apt to be the most trim and becoming.

Velvet Boot

The black velvet buttoned boot is certainly in the lead of smart footwear at the present moment. It is graceful, has a high Cuban heel, short vamp, the high-front upper that everyone likes—indeed, is so near perfect that one cannot suggest an improvement.

PRETTY AFTERNOON FROCKS

Simply made, yet embracing some of the newest features.



AFTERNOON frocks are especially attractive this season, for they are made from a great many pretty materials. Here are two. The one to the left is made of wool crepe de chine with guimpe portions of lace. The one to the right is made of checked voile with trimming of velvet. They are equally smart.

The dress to the left is trimmed with silk and with embroidery worked on to the material. Such touches of hand work are essentially dainty and smart, yet they do not involve any great amount of labor. It can, however, be trimmed with pretty handwork. The waist is simple and attractive and can be made just as illustrated or with long sleeves, and either the long or the elbow sleeves can be made without the over-portion if wanted. The skirt consists of a straight flounce and tunic. The tunic is seamed at the sides. The flounce can be joined to the tunic or it can be joined to a gored upper portion and the tunic made separately as liked.

For the 16-year size the waist will require 2 1/2 yards of material 24, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of allover lace. The skirt will require 6 3/4 yards 24, 5 3/4 yards 36 or 4 1/2 yards 44 inches wide if made with gored upper portion; 5 3/4 yards 27, 4 3/4 yards 36 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide if made without the gored upper portion. To trim the gown will be needed one yard of silk. The pattern of the waist (6779) and of the skirt (6739) are cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

The dress to the right includes many

White Brocade for the Wedding Frock

NOTHING is more subject to change than the material for a wedding gown. While there is a theory that heavy white satin is always in, actually there are many seasons when it is forced into the background.

Just now white brocade is trying to oust satin for the wedding frock. There are also rumors that heavy white brocade velvet is again coming to the fore.

This last is a costly luxury, as it quickly catches dust and does not clean well. When slim, picturesque outlines and effects are desired, it makes a wonderful bridal attire for the woman rich enough to pay for it and tall enough to carry it off, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The thin, youthful bride of petite form and girlish face can never go amiss in wearing a lace wedding gown or one of soft embroidered chiffons over a pliant satin. Heavy stiff materials are apt to make her defects more prominent. Whatever material is chosen it should be good of its kind. Far better be married in a dainty mull than in a sleazy satin, in china silks than in cotton bad brocade—velvet or silk.

LACE EMBROIDERY

WE have grown quite used to seeing all over embroidery worked over in part of the pattern in colored embroidery, but lace treated in the same way is somewhat new. Such laces are imitation chunys and Irish gain immeasurably in effectiveness and apparent value when a part of the motifs is worked over in loose silk stitches in some decided but rather dark color, to harmonize with the costume. Separate low lace collars lose all possibility of cheapness when adorned in this way. Simply three or four rows of motifs perhaps each in one of the colors of peasant embroidery, dark red, green, blue and brown, on coffee or cream colored lace, make an improvement which is really wonderful. A few long-and-short stitches on wheels or diamonds or some other motif are all that is needed.

Velveteen Suits

Three-piece velveteen suits this year are in reality two-piece suits with chiton bodices—a mode which is to be commended for the sake of comfort in the days of overheated homes, as well as for the sake of variety. The bodice made an integral part of the cost by having the embroidery design of skirt and coat repeated on the chiton and sometimes by having portions of the velvet extended up on the bodice.

In Blue Charmeuse

Ciel blue charmeuse, veiled with tulle, marquisette, and embellished with bands of metallic net in blue and silver, make an exquisite evening frock. Over flat color, yellow, the queer reddish purples and coral this taupe hue is equal good.

PARIS REVIEW OF NEW STYLE

Marked popularity of the kimono sleeve.

TO the person unaccustomed to the turn-wheel of fashion, the styles this year are a little bewildering. In summing the new fashions up as a whole, I can only repeat what I said a season ago—after following a few general rules, everything we have ever worn is in style, only more so this season than ever before, writes the Paris correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

After two seasons of extremely narrow skirts, it seemed that the new designs would be noticeably wider this year, but it is evident from the new styles that Dame Fashion will soon lose all vestige of her fickle reputation, for not only are the narrow skirts extremely narrow, but they are draped and hung with tunics; they are plain, plaited and gathered. Not only in the matter of styles, but in blouses and coats.

The kimono sleeve is worn on all kinds of clothes, snugly fitted or loose, and Japanese in appearance, and so much liked is the one-piece idea for bodies and sleeves that it is being used in full-length sleeves for waists or wraps for morning, afternoon and evening wear, and even appears in the more severely tailored clothes. There is no doubt that the fashionable woman likes scant draperies and flat lines over the arms and shoulders, and that she has not tired of them and is not ready to go back to the voluminous skirts.

To speak more pointedly about skirts, the new ones are seldom banded in or made with the fulness restrained with a plain band as we wore our summer skirts. The hang in beautifully slim, straight lines, the short ones almost square in appearance from the hipline to the lower edge, the longer ones shaped ever so little to spread at the foot, for it is quite impossible to make the straight style of skirts long with any attempt at grace of line. It is not unusual to see a side or wide box plaited foundation skirt under a scantily draped polonaise, and, plain scant foundation skirts, barely a yard and a half at the lower edge, have three-quarter length

Worn Blankets

Take each half of the blanket, place between thin layer of cotton; cover knot. The blanket keeps the cotton place and prevents lumping; and also have two light warm comforts.

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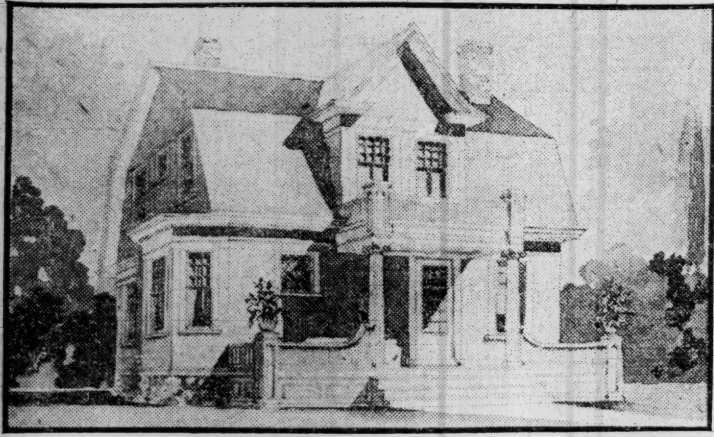
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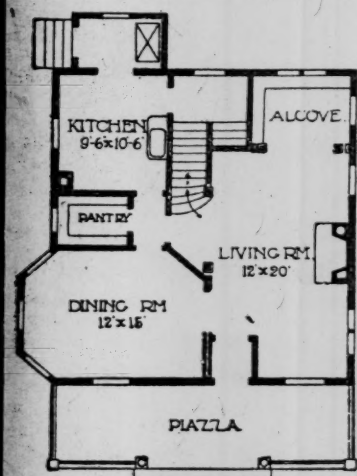
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES—No. 3



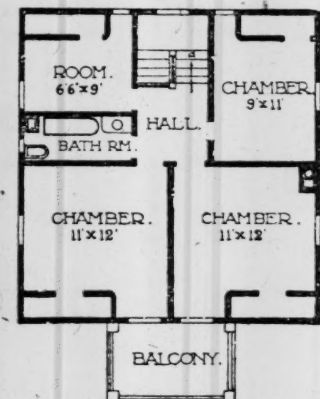
GAMBREL-ROOFED COTTAGE.

Contains eight rooms and has basement under the entire house. Cost, \$2800, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

THIS snug cottage cost to build \$2800, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The width is 26 feet and the depth 27 feet 6 inches, exclusive of the front piazza and rear porch. The large living



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

room is across the right-hand side and is 12 feet in width by 20 feet long, with an alcove at one end; in the center is a fireplace. The staircase extends from the rear between the living room and kitchen, with a wide columned arch at the foot of the stairs, making a very attractive feature in the living room. The dining room is in front on the left-hand side in octagonal form and meets through a passageway with the kitchen, the pantry being located between them. This is a well-arranged plan, very convenient and will make a very attractive interior.

The external construction is low, with a double-pitched gambrel roof and the main cornice extended above the first-story windows and the second story lighted through gable windows at each end and dormer gables in the front and rear. There are three good chambers in the second story and one small bedroom, with the bathroom conveniently located over the pantry in the first story, bringing the plumbing directly up from the kitchen; there are four good closets in the second story.

The windows and doors throughout the house are cased with a plain mission finish in pine, with a plate rail cap extended around over the openings in the first story. All of the inside woodwork

Home Made Comforters

One of the latest aids to the housewife comes in the form of large sheets of cotton wadding for use in making quilts and comforters. Instead of the ordinary roll of cotton batting, three widths of which must be used in one side quilt, the wadding comes in specially prepared widths to fit single or double beds; it can be found at all the larger stores. Not only does this new arrangement make the work of preparing comforters easy but the single sheets of cotton do not lump up as did the old time arrangement, and if knotted closely the quilt can be washed without taking it apart—a fact that will be much appreciated by anyone who has made over bed quilts and comforters.

For Tarnished Silver

Have a dishpan containing two gallons of cold water. In this dissolve a piece of washing soda about the size of an egg and heat to boiling point. Let the silver sink in this for three or four minutes, keeping it boiling; lift out with a wire spoon or a fork, wash in hot soapsuds, and wipe quickly and perfectly dry with dry towel. This process will not injure plated or solid ware. If it is badly tarnished and if not clear after this process, rub with a little dry whiting and a dry cloth. Then polish with a soft dry cloth.

Novelties in Stationery

A pretty novelty in stationery is the use of a girl's Christian name at the top of her note paper. This should be stamped in facsimile of her handwriting across the upper left hand corner of the note sheet, the stamping being done in her favorite color.

is stained in dark mission. The floors are of Washington fir or yellow pine and left the natural color and varnished. The basement is under the entire house with a good furnace and fuel room, laundry, etc., complete. There is a grade entrance to the basement stairs underneath the landing of the main stairs. The

Tiny ends of candles should be kept to add to the starch on wash days. They will add to the gloss. If fish is dipped in milk and then in flour or cracker crumbs it will brown quite as well as though first dipped in egg.

When using sandpaper to remove old paint, try wetting it with benzine. The work will be accomplished sooner.

When stockings and socks are new slip a darning egg in the top and heel and sew round and round with draining cotton or crochet silk. It is twice as easy as darning holes. Stockings will last twice as long if done that way when new.

When your scissors become blunted and require sharpening, take an ordinary knife, upon which place the scissors as if in the act of cutting. By drawing the steel along the blades in this manner several times, you will bring your scissors again into good condition.

TRIED RECIPES

SOUFFLE OF CARROTS.
Boil the carrots and mash them fine, add a little sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, a spoonful of flour, a good lump of butter, the well beaten yolks of four eggs, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites; bake in a quick oven, in the dish in which it may be served.

BOAST LOIN OF VEAL.
Take a loin of veal, make a dressing as for roast turkey, fill the flap and secure it firmly to the loin. Rub the veal with salt, pepper and butter, and put in a pan with a little water. Baste frequently and let it cook for two hours, if from six to eight pounds.

GREEN TOMATO CHILLI SAUCE.
Run through the chopper one peck green tomatoes and three cups of white onions. Add three cups of sugar, three cups of vinegar, two heaping tablespoons of salt, three heaping tablespoons of cloves and cinnamon, two heaping tablespoons of nutmeg and ginger and a dozen of the little African chillis which come in the mixed spice. Cook slowly two hours and a half, then turn into sterilized glass jars using new rubbers and taking care that the jars are covered so as to be air tight.

APPLE SNOW.
Six large apples, the whites of six eggs, four tablespoons of sugar, one lemon, a few preserved cherries. Peel and core the apples, then stew them until tender with a little water. Next rub them through a sieve. When the pulp is cold add to it the strained lemon juice and the sugar. Beat up the whites very stiffly, then add them lightly to the apple pulp, a tablespoonful at a time, beating continuously. Serve the snow at once in custard glasses, sticking a few cherries in the top of each glass to give it a pretty touch of color.

HARD SAUCE.
Rub to a cream two tablespoons of butter, add gradually one cupful of powdered sugar and the unbeaten white of one egg, stirring and beating until smooth and creamy. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla or a little grated nutmeg, heap on a small dish and stand in a cold place until ready to serve.

For Kitchen Floor

Oilcloth or linoleum is a better covering for a kitchen floor than any rug or carpet and is preferable to a painted or hardwood floor. Spots are not so noticeable on the oilcloth covering as on the hardwood or the painted surface. Provide a small rug to stand on while working at the kitchen table. It saves the feet and the strength.

Helps in the Home

AFTER almonds are blanched and buttered, they may easily be browned by shaking them over a fire in a corn popper.

The careful housewife never throws away a bit of bacon fat. She uses it for frying fish or potatoes to good advantage.

Grease on top of a hot stove can be quickly rubbed off by putting salt on scrubbing brush.

To polish aluminum make a mixture of borax, ammonia and water. Apply with a soft cloth.

Tiny ends of candles should be kept to add to the starch on wash days. They will add to the gloss.

If fish is dipped in milk and then in flour or cracker crumbs it will brown quite as well as though first dipped in egg.

When using sandpaper to remove old paint, try wetting it with benzine. The work will be accomplished sooner.

SAVING THE FOOD

WHEN setting away food and putting it into clean dishes I always keep in mind how it is to be prepared for the next meal, says a writer on housekeeping. For instance, instead of putting gravy into a clean bowl, I would use a granite basin in which I could warm it over the blaze. Also, I find wooden plates splendid for dry foods, and oiled paper helps to make a dozen of them last a long time. A sheet of the paper laid on such a plate makes an excellent substitute for a good plate on which to place a cake, for instance. A number of the papers can be used until the plate itself is soiled; then I take a new one. Since adopting this plan I have had few of my good dishes nicked or broken through use in the refrigerator.

Delicious Fudge Balls

The ingredients are the same as for ordinary fudge, but let them boil for only a minute or so. After taking from the fire, beat vigorously for five or six minutes, then place in the open air.

Let cool for about the same length of time, and then beat again. This should be repeated three or four times. The result will be a delicious, creamy fudge, which can be molded with the fingers. In molding, nuts may be mixed in.

A candied cherry on the top of each is quite an addition.

To Save Darning

When stockings and socks are new slip a darning egg in the top and heel and sew round and round with draining cotton or crochet silk. It is twice as easy as darning holes. Stockings will last twice as long if done that way when new.

Hints on New Hats

THE Paris milliners tell us that velvet point-to-point will be a popular flower on winter hats.

That the newest roses have their petals outlined with tiny beads.

That many of the new willow plumes will be shaded like rain-bows.

That velvet and lace make a modish combination.

That laces of gold and silver are very popular, and that silver and gold soutache braids are used on net to good advantage.

That ribbons embroidered and embossed in gold and other metals are quite the fad.

That tinsel ribbons with black velvet stripes are also fashionable.

That pretty hats are made of black beaver imitating broadtail in its texture.

That a mobcap of black velvet with a frill of white valenciennes is quite the chic hat for the girl with a pretty face.

Origin of Word "Etiquette"

The French word "etiquette" really means a "label" or "ticket." How, then, comes it to denote "conventional forms of ceremony?"

It is said that a certain Scottish gardener in charge of Louis XIV's garden at Versailles was very much put out because the courtiers walked over his beds. To keep off these trespassers he placed labels or tickets—"etiquettes"—at various spots, with instructions as to the proper paths. At first the haughty courtiers did not deign to notice these placards, but a hint from high quarters that their walks in future must be within the "etiquettes" compelled their obedience.

Thus, according to the story, originated our present use of the word "etiquette."

Blunted Scissors

When your scissors become blunted and require sharpening, take an ordinary knife, upon which place the scissors as if in the act of cutting. By drawing the steel along the blades in this manner several times, you will bring your scissors again into good condition.

What to Wear With What, and When Proper to Wear It

IF I ONLY knew what to buy, what colors suited me, and what to wear with what! was a remark overheard a few days ago; and the fact that the young speaker did not know was very evident to the casual observer.

Now do we not all wish to dress well, and are we not willing to give some little time to this very important question if by so doing we can accomplish the desire of our hearts?

We must decide what we wish the gown for. If for daily morning use, then there must be an almost total lack of adornment, and simple materials such as cloth, serge and cashmere should be used. If for evening wear, something more dainty is required, as, for example, voile, chiffon, crepe de chine or silk; but in no case must we sacrifice first requirements to external appearances.

A gown must answer the purpose for which it is made in the best and simplest way, with no over-expenditure of means, either time or money. Avoid the spirit which would lead you to choose the more costly of two materials simply because it is costly; let your gown express beauty and utility, but never money. Reason about what you want: "When shall I wear it?" "What material will best suit my purpose?" "How can I combine

beauty of line and detail with my practical needs?"

A good general rule is not to decorate or trim gowns to be used in active life; those worn in times of recreation may be trimmed. You cannot mix ornament and business any more than you can mix play and business, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Jewelry, laces and finery of any kind are absolutely and entirely out of keeping with the necessities of the business world, and this applies with equal truth and force to the busy woman at home.

If you can only afford one suit, and must make it last several seasons, then avoid velvet and corduroy (though they will be much used this season) and very delicate shades in cloth, for they all show wear quickly and cannot be worn with propriety in the morning.

A simple suit of dark material with either a wash shirt waist or a waist of some soft material or silk, made without lace and with but little trimming, is suitable for any business woman. If the material of your suit be of one color, then you can wear striped, checked or plaid waists; if, on the other hand, your suit be of mixed or striped material you will find a waist of a solid color will look better with it. With this there should be worn a rather small hat simply

trimmed, dark kid gloves, and laced or buttoned shoes.

If you can have a long coat, then a dress of one material, simply made, will be more stylish than the suit with separate waists.

Under no circumstances are white kid gloves, lace waists, slippers or picture hats to be worn in the morning or to business, and in the same way what is "just the thing" for these occasions is far from correct for evening wear.

Consult your own natural choice and liking in all you buy, in all you wear—be genuine and sincere. You may not always choose wisely, especially at first, but with time and experience you will assuredly like the right thing if you will but allow your natural instinct to lead you.

To follow fashion blindly is no sign of good taste; but to adapt fashions to your own needs and to express your personality through them will show both thoughtfulness and taste in dress.

Good taste and individuality in dress develop with practice, and the choice of color does more to make or mar a gown than any other thing.

If you are dark-haired, brown-eyed and sallow of complexion then golden brown, dark red, dark bottle-green, corn color, black and dark blue you can wear well. Avoid white near your face, for it will emphasize your yellow skin; instead use ecru, and try always to bring out the color of your eyes. Any color that will do this is sure to be becoming to you. An all-black dress will probably make you look too dark, so trim it with a little old-gold lace, or use brilliant green or red satin covered with black chiffon.

Both scarlet and royal blue will be much worn this autumn. They combine well with black or pale gray, and will be found to be more becoming when so combined and softened still further by the use of ecru lace instead of white. Tan suede gloves will also blend better with these colors than either white or black. The colors themselves are so strong that all accessories will tone them down.

If you are fair-haired, blue-eyed and have a good complexion nothing will be more becoming to you than white, and all colors will suit you, preferably in the paler shades.

Women with auburn hair are more limited in the colors they can wear. Dark plum, dark green, navy blue, pale green, old blue and a red brown that tones in with the hair will all be found to be becoming.

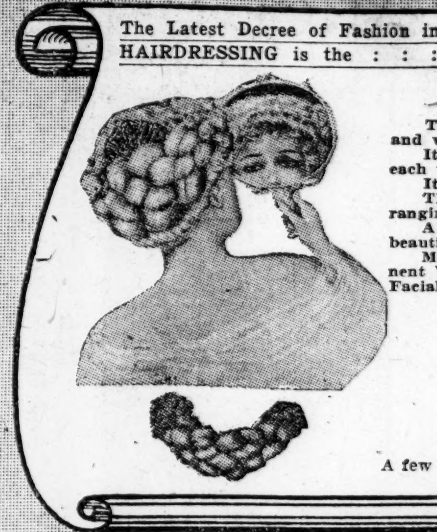
Those with jet-black hair, clear skin and blue eyes may wear almost any color; but they do well to keep to black or at least dark tones, not because the others are impossible to them, but to tone down the brilliant combination with which nature has endowed them.

Have one color scheme for your whole costume, with just a touch of another tone or color in trimmings. A little black will almost always add to the effectiveness of the whole.

If your long coat be dark blue a gown of plaid, blue and black mixed material, or of another shade of blue, will look well with it. If, on the other hand, your coat be of a mixed material then your gown and hat should follow the prevailing tone.

Gloves of black, white (for afternoons or evenings only), tans, browns or grays are the only colors in good taste.

Generally speaking, black shoes are best, though brown suede or leather may be worn with gray gowns and white canvas with white wash morning gowns.



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It is especially advantageous to ladies having thin hair.

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THE RISE AND IMPORTANCE OF M. ISVOLSKY

Famous Diplomat, a Great Man in Russian Affairs of State, Throws His Influence for Peace.

IN the appointment of M. Isvolsky to be Russian ambassador to France the 'Czar' virtually announces to the world that international politics of the very greatest importance are in prospect. The ministry of foreign affairs is too important in itself for Emperor Nicholas to permit his confidant to absent himself without special reasons. In conferring on his favorite the order of the white eagle the Czar took occasion to praise him because of what he accomplished during the past four years as the minister of foreign affairs. M. Isvolsky accepted the portfolio at a time when Russia's relationships with several of the powers were somewhat strained. He leaves the office in the assurance that England, if not a pledged ally, at least is entirely pacific toward the Muscovite.

The real strength of Russia lies in her diplomats. The huge army is not ranged in battle array for the purpose of war, but in order to preserve peace. The empire's soldiery is a precaution. But the Russian statesmen are more essential than millions of men ready for the foe. It is through loyal officials, like those of which M. Isvolsky is a striking example, that Czar Nicholas has been able to keep in leash the dogs of war. Russian officialdom did not prevent the Russo-Japanese unpleasantness; in fact, but for the aggressive behavior of a certain clique the war with Japan might have been avoided. But then, M. Isvolsky at that period had not attained to the eminence he now holds. He had to school himself in many things and learn many things at the courts of other nations. At Copenhagen, Munich, Belgrade, Tokio and elsewhere the Russian diplomat took well to heart the axiom that the pen is mightier than the sword.

Current biography says little about M. Alexander P. Isvolsky previously to his entering the Russian diplomatic service. Nor does it matter much when and why the diplomat began serving his apprenticeship. Presumably he had to begin close at the bottom and work himself slowly up the ladder before gaining the confidence of his royal master. But one of the earlier experiences of M. Isvolsky was at the court of Copenhagen, where he served his country as minister plenipotentiary. At the Danish court he laid the foundation of a policy, no doubt inspired from St. Petersburg, but not easy of carrying through except for inherent capacity to absorb and equal capability to diffuse information at the proper time and in the proper quarters. Rascoulli will always stand to the credit of this Russian as a locality where his diplomacy achieved something the world had not anticipated. The meeting between the Czar and the King of Italy may not have been the work of the Russian foreign minister, but his presence there assuredly cemented close the friendship between the Italians and the Russian nation.

Reference has been made to M. Isvolsky's stay at the court of Denmark. Is not the inference clear that as a result of his mission there came the better understanding between Great Britain and Russia? The then Queen of England is the daughter of the late King Christian of Denmark. The dowager Empress of Russia is another daughter. If for no other than family reasons there was a strong incentive for getting the people of the two great powers close together, M. Isvolsky worked quietly and laid the foundation for the entente cordiale. While not all essential to the further European assurance, the Copenhagen incidents proved vital to what success has since come to Russia as a diplomatic agency of the highest order.

The question naturally occurs, what will M. Isvolsky accomplish as Russian ambassador to France? Could another not bring about equally satisfactory results where the friendship between Russia and France is now so thoroughly established? The answer is that the more intimate the relationship the greater the pressure from without to sever these ties. European politics take account only of themselves, and nations seek alliances where their interests are best served. At Paris M. Isvolsky will find himself even more closely occupied than in the foreign office of St. Petersburg. Russia at home is fairly well taken care of now. It is the external situation which has to be dealt with for years to come.

The standing of the triple alliance has been a constant question with the powers outside this alliance. The meeting between King Victor Emmanuel and Czar Nicholas at Raconigi was at much a victory for the anti-German-Austrian element as the conference between the Czar and Emperor William at Reval was an attempt to disturb the alliance without entirely disrupting it. It was a time when the dread of a German invasion hovered over the British coast. Already in fancy the German fleet was coming closer and closer. The English public and the English press were considerably disturbed.

Then came the news that the Czar had invited his German cousin to meet him in the Gulf of Finland. Of course, the guess was made that this meant the breaking up of the triple alliance. Speculation had it that at last Germany was ready to make a new alignment. Or perhaps Italy had become dissatisfied and the Kaiser knew it. Or else Austria-Hungary was a disturbing element and the Emperor of Russia had to offer Kaiser William something better in its place.

The talk went on, the meeting took place, and nothing happened. There were present at the royal meeting among other notables M. Isvolsky. As usual he stood close by his imperial majesty. The German ambassador, Count Pourtales, was



ALEXANDER P. ISVOLSKY.

Russian diplomat who has long been in the confidence of Czar Nicholas as a factor in affairs of state.

also present. Russia and Germany exchanged confidences, and while the triple alliance is still intact, Great Britain also gained indirectly because she had a friend in attendance during the meeting of the Czar and Emperor.

As an international necessity the Anglo-Russian entente will continue for an indefinite period, but Russia has the Balkan as a problem and what happened to Bosnia and Herzegovina only indicates that Austria must still feel herself secure from interference outside the triple alliance. France, however, has been of late inactive. It is nothing to her discredit that she retreated from a position in Africa that for the moment seemed untenable. The incident was too inconsequential to become the cause for rupture. The dark continent is still the goal for French colonization, however, and here, perhaps, will be found a field for political activity as great as any in the history of over-sea possessions.

M. Isvolsky will go to Paris, and he will make little noise. He is persona grata in the capital of France. It is important he should be at hand when the French again become politically assertive. Perhaps, even, the calm, deliberate methods of the Russian ambassador may be called into action in the event of Gallic temperance becoming too heavily recharged. It would not be well for Russia to have her ally act without due precaution. Alsace-Lorraine is still the issue. Germany gives no indication of letting go her hold. The bone of contention still seems a delectable morsel for those gripping either end, and it requires a somewhat disinterested party to stand watch over the situation.

No better man could have been chosen for France than M. Isvolsky. It need not be mentioned that with him in Paris Kaiser William feels fairly secure against either French or Russian aggression. The immobility of temperament which the Russian diplomat displayed at Reval appealed to the German Emperor, who saw in M. Isvolsky a blending of the characteristics of a Bismarck and a von Bülow. A trait that stood out strongly during the Reval meeting was the apparent patience of the Muscovite. This trait, by the way, made the Czar's envoy a welcome ambassador when he represented Russia at Tokio.

In the readjustment of Russo-Japanese affairs, especially as it concerns the rights and privileges of the respective

nations in Manchuria and China proper, M. Isvolsky has played a most vital part. The powerful war party which plunged Russia into the eastern conflict did not have the then not quite so well known Russian statesman. And when he was given the Tokio post he realized not only the peace of the east but of the world perhaps depended on the most cautious methods.

It is extremely doubtful whether the two powers in question will ever again go to war. The one experience must have seemed sufficient, and the development of both Russia and Japan depends on lasting peace. In his effort to bring about a better understanding, M. Isvolsky has shown a mastery of intricate details which proclaims him fully capable of dealing with both the eastern question and the Balkan problem. China has little to fear from the alliance between Russia and Japan, and as for the United States, in spite of the current reports that the pact is for the purpose of eliminating the western republic from the east, there is little danger that American trade will suffer in consequence. Russia will not attempt to displace Germany, and in closing Manchuria to the Germans and the Americans an affront will be offered such as no self-respecting nation would tolerate.

M. Isvolsky has taken all this into consideration, it may be assured. When he left Tokio he realized that one war does not make for lasting enmity.

He knows his world history too well not to be aware that momentary misunderstandings often lead to lasting friendships. A people, like Russia, numbers more than 152,000,000, is strong in proportion to its restraint, and occupying one-sixth of the surface of the globe, Russia's territory should accommodate her own race without making China an objective point.

As for Japan, no one better than M. Isvolsky knows that Korea is the natural outlet for Japanese overflow. M. Ozaki, the mayor of Tokio, has recently expressed himself as favoring the United States providing this country would show a similar attitude towards Japan in the matter of emigration. The question of immigration has to be dealt with cautiously, and is not the whole issue in international relations. Japan may wish to send her people here, but the United States must know her own welfare in the premises. It is different with Korea.

duty navy yard, New York, to duty as fleet paymaster, United States Asiatic fleet.

Paymaster G. C. Schaefer, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as general storekeeper, to duty the Montana.

Paymaster A. F. Huntington, detached duty the Montana, to duty navy yard, New York.

Chief Machinist D. Mullan, orders of Sept. 24, 1910, detached duty the California revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk F. Scherberger, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk F. C. Colville, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty the Montana, revoked.

Movements of Ships.

Sailed, the Hannibal from San Juan for Hampton roads, the Birmingham from Yorktown for Newport, the Cheyenne from Bremerton for Seattle.

Service Brevities.

The North Carolina, now at New York city, has been ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., for repairs, which are expected to take about two months.

The seventh torpedo division of the Atlantic fleet, consisting of the torpedo boat destroyers Smith, Flusser, Lamson, Preston and Reid, will leave Hampton roads on Nov. 1 on a cruise to the West Indies lasting two months.

His Mission to Paris Is Taken as a Forecast of Important Developments for French Republic.

Here the influx of the Japanese may prove an advantage, and the fact that Japan has now assumed control evidently bears out the policy of M. Isvolsky and shows that Russia is willing such should be the case.

Whether M. Isvolsky's departure from St. Petersburg will be the means of strengthening the hands of Count Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, remains to be seen. The diplomatic duel between the two has become historic. Austrian influence in the Balkans is not necessarily dominant now because of the absorption of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Romania, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, these tend in the opposite direction. M. Isvolsky has been stationed at Belgrade. He knows the people and their political aspirations. The alliance between Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro has the moral support of the Czar and his cabinet. As foreign minister it devolved on M. Isvolsky to feel the way among the powers. Count Aehrenthal may assure King Victor Emmanuel that the triple alliance will look after the interests of the respective parties to the agreement. But the two keys to the Adriatic are Otranto and the Bay of Valona. Austria needs this outlet to the Adriatic and should Turkey be able to secure this strategic position Italy would suffer. Perhaps Count Aehrenthal can adjust the matter, but Russia will be prepared to look after her own interests.

The recent tendency in the United States to make the diplomatic service what it should be in order that the dignity of the nation be upheld fully calls attention to the care which other powers bestow here. The training of the diplomat is not the work of a moment. The schooling necessary is perhaps one of the most thorough of any calling. In Russia an extensive gallery of noteworthy men has been the result of this effort to equip capable individuals for posts of importance. Count Muraviev, a predecessor of M. Isvolsky in the foreign office, is a striking example. M. Witte showed his skill when at the Portsmouth conference he sealed the peace pact with Japan. Baron Rosen, ambassador to this country, is another Russian statesman worthy the company. M. De Nelidoff, the ambassador to France, whom M. Isvolsky will succeed, has a record that places him among the Czar's confidants. At London Baron Benckendorff is persona grata, and M. Stolypin, the president of the council of ministers, as a matter of course, is close to the imperial ear.

The peace of the world, as has been intimated, rests on the ability of the strong men of the nations to continue international friendships without sacrificing national dignity. In M. Isvolsky, as in the other leading statesmen among the nations, lies the hope of continued good will. The task of the ambassador or minister is the most responsible within the empire, the kingdom or the republic. He may not always prevent war, but he can make a virtue of his patience, allow the fullest deliberation, and make practical the doctrine of arbitration. The Hague court is in reality a monument to the work and the aim of the foreign offices of the nations. It may be said for M. Isvolsky that he has aided strongly in the founding of this international structure for peace.

CANADIAN MINERS DECRY FREE COAL

HALIFAX, N. S.—Nova Scotia operators met with government representatives Friday and made the claim that free coal under the reciprocity plans which are now being formulated by officials of the Canadian and United States governments would be disastrous to the coal interests of this province.

The operators, representing all the large companies of the province, urged the government to protect them against the free admission of foreign coal.

The coal product of this province is largely bituminous, and the greater portion of it is mined by the Dominion Coal & Iron Company, with collieries at Sydney and Glace Bay, C. B.

LOW GRAIN RATES TIE UP VESSELS

FORT WILLIAM, Ont.—If the demand for export grain does not strengthen during the next few days, dozens of Canadian and American vessels will be tied up for the winter or until the demand for tonnage improves.

Where during many former years at this time two cents a bushel to Buffalo was freely offered, and the rate later in the season was three cents a bushel, only one cent is offered to Buffalo and Montreal, and several contracts were made at seven eighths of a cent a bushel, the lowest on record.

LEASES TIA JUANA SPRINGS.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Edward Hayes has secured a 10-year lease on the Tia Juana hot springs, including about 30 hectares of land. Hayes has completed arrangements for improvements on the property which will entail an expenditure of between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

GRANITE MEN AT CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON—There will be a conference at the interstate commerce commission today between representatives of the Association of Granite Producers of New England and three of the important railroads running to the South over the question of rates.

NEW ENGLAND CORN EXHIBITION PROGRAM IS NOW COMPLETED

The following is the program of the New England corn exposition at Worcester, Mass.:

Monday, Nov. 7—2 p. m., dedicatory exercises; 2:30 p. m., "The Improvement of Farm Crops," Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, Ont.; "The Breeding of Grasses," Dr. H. J. Webber, Ithaca, N. Y.; 7:30 p. m., "Systems of Farm Management," Prof. W. J. Spillman, Washington, D. C.; "College Extension Work," Prof. Alva Agee, State College, Pa.

Tuesday, Nov. 8—10 a. m., "Principles of Corn Breeding," Prof. F. W. Taylor, Durham, N. H.; "What Rhode Island is Doing with Corn," Prof. G. E. Adams, Kingston, R. I.; 2 p. m., "Cooperative Breeders and Contest Associations," Leon S. Merrill, Augusta, Me.; "Ontario's System of Cooperative Experiments in Agriculture and What It is Doing for the Farmer," Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, Ont.; 7:30 p. m., "Corn Growing from A to Z," Prof. C. G. Williams, Columbus, O.; "The Feeding of Corn," Dr. J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt.

Wednesday, Nov. 9, Governor's day. Afternoon and evening program under New England Conference on Rural Progress. Officers: President, William D. Hurd, Amherst, Mass.; vice-president, W. D. Gibbs, Durham, N. H.; secretary-treasurer, H. G. Bell, Orono, Me.; executive committee, the above officers and Kenyon L. Butterfield, Amherst, Mass.; C. L. Beach, Storrs, Conn.; O. L. Martin, Plainfield, Vt.; program committee, Kenyon L. Butterfield, C. L. Beach, W. D. Hurd. At 10 a. m., "Growing Corn and Other Grains in Connecticut," Prof. L. A. Clinton, Storrs, Conn.; 2 p. m., brief addresses by the Governors of New England states; 8 p. m., "A Campaign for More and Better Corn," Prof. R. G. Holden, Ames, Ia.

Thursday, Nov. 10—10 a. m., corn judging, Prof. P. G. Holden; 2 p. m., program on rural progress. General subject: "Cooperation for Betterment of New England Agriculture and Country Life." By boards of agriculture, Dr. Leon Merrill, Maine department of agriculture; by experiment stations, Dr. J. L. Hills, director Vermont station, Burlington; by agricultural colleges, President C. L. Beach, Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.; by granges, the Hon. Charles M. Gardner, master, Massachusetts grange; by churches, the Rev. E. T. Root, secretary Massachusetts and Rhode Island Federation of churches, Providence, R. I.; by schools, the Hon. H. C. Morrison, superintendent of schools, Concord, N. H.; by Chamber of Commerce, the Hon. James J. Storrow, Boston. 8 p. m., "The Possibilities of New England Agriculture," Dr. W. H. Jordan, director experiment station, Geneva, N. Y.

Friday, Nov. 11—10 a. m., "Growing Small Cereals," Prof. H. G. Bell, Orono, Me.; also paper by H. K. Hayes, New Haven, Conn.; "Fertilizers for Corn," Dr. William P. Brooks, Amherst, Mass.; 2 p. m., Program on Rural Progress; 7:30 p. m., "The Use of Corn Products as Human Food," Miss Anna Barrows, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York city; "The Fireless Cooker and Its Use in the Home," Miss H. L. Johnson of Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.

Saturday, Nov. 12—"Fundamental Foods, Principles of Cookery," Miss Anna Barrows, Teachers College, New York; 10 a. m., "Market Poultry," Prof. James E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; 2 p. m., "On Poultry" (illustrated), Dr. C. B. Davenport, Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y.; "Feeding and Care of Poultry," Prof. James E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; 7:30 p. m., auction sale of prize corn.

HEARING CALLED ON HIGHWAY SIGNS

A bill to allow the highway commission, mayors and selectmen to permit signs of any kind within the public highways, introduced into the last Legislature and referred to the highway commission, will have a hearing before the commission, at 15 Ashburton place, Oct. 28, at 2:30 p. m.

The opponents of the bill declare that it is a practical repeal of chapter 208, section 115, of the revised laws of Massachusetts, which renders a person who posts signs within or without the limits of highways, without written consent of property owners, liable to a fine of \$10.

MR. BRYAN ON ILLINOIS STUMP

WATSEKA, Ill.—William J. Bryan came into the eighteenth congressional district Friday to assist W. L. Cundiff, the Democratic nominee for Congress against Speaker Joseph G. Cannon. He spoke here Friday afternoon.

The visit of Mr. Bryan is in payment of a debt of gratitude, Mr. Cundiff having nominated the Nebraskan for Congress when Mr. Bryan was first a candidate.

DODGED THE EQUILIBRATOR.

NOANK, Conn.—When the auxiliary fishing schooner Ada Bell put in here Friday night the crew told of dodging on Sunday the equilibrator of Wellman's airship as they were fishing on the Nantucket shoals.

STEAMSHIP WALLEY WRECKED.

RIO JANEIRO—The steamship Walley is wrecked at Arrozeas lighthouse off Para and 50 of her crew and passengers are reported to have perished. Seventy-five others were rescued. The ship is a total loss.

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23rd Street 34th Street
New York

On Monday and Tuesday,
October the 24th and 25th.

BLANKET DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

Camel's-hair Blankets.....
15.00, 22.50 and 25.00 each
White California Wool Blankets. Full
size. 6.50 and 8.00 pair
values 7.50 and 9.50
Down Comfortables with saten coverings,
floral or Persian patterns. Double bed size.
4.75 each

ORIENTAL RUGS. In Both Stores.

100 extra quality Persian Serapi Rugs.
All sizes, from 9 x 12 ft. to 15 ft. 8 in. x 11
ft. 4 in. 150.00 to 250.00
value 225.00 to 450.00
Kermanshah Rugs, rich colors. Average
size 8 ft. 3 in. x 7 ft. 57.50
value 87.50
Extra quality Persian Mahal Rugs. All
sizes from 8 x 10 ft. to 10 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft.
75.00 to 135.00
value 115.00 to 185.00
Antique Mosul, Kurdistan and Shirvan
Rugs. Large size. 25.00
values 35.00 and 40.00
Karabagh Rugs, average size 3 x 4 ft.
6.50

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street
New York

POSTAL BANKS
TO OPEN JAN. 1
IN FIFTY CITIES

Mr. Hitchcock to Summon
Postmasters in These
Places to Washington and
Start Training School.

WASHINGTON—Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster-general, has again postponed the inauguration of the postal savings bank system. Banks will not be opened until Jan. 1. Previously Nov. 1 and later Dec. 1 had been set as the date of the opening. Mr. Hitchcock requires more time and wants the new service to begin with the first of the new year.

Today he will announce a list of 50 cities in the different states in which trial postal savings banks will be established. It is understood that no banks will be established in the larger cities. In Massachusetts Boston is not likely to be selected.

The postmaster-general will also summon the 50 postmasters in whose towns the banks are to be opened to Washington. He will establish a training school with the postmasters as scholars and himself, or some member of the postal savings bank commission, as teacher. In this way he expects to give the system a fair start toward successful administration.

ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND POWER USE
IS GROWING FAST

Government Statistics Show
That Investment in Plants
Doubled in Five Years—
Large Increase Since 1907.

WASHINGTON—The growth of the electric light and power industry in the United States from 1902 to 1907, inclusive, is revealed in statistics compiled by the bureau of the census just issued.

The cost and equipment of central power stations throughout the country in 1907 represented \$1,096,913,622, or double that of 1902. In that time the horsepower capacity more than doubled—4,032,365 against 1,830,594—while the output of stations in 1907 was 5,862,276,737 kilowatt hours, against 2,507,051,115 in 1902.

The number of incandescent lamps in use in 1907 was 45,991,336, as compared with 19,636,729 in 1902, and of arc lamps 635,815 against 415,561. The incandescent lamp has largely superseded the arc lamp for street lighting purposes.

A comparison of the number of reports received from stations in 1907 with the number in 1902 show an increase of 53.6 as compared with 23.4 for the commercial companies.

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC

RUGS

If you have some place where you can use a large-sized DOMESTIC RUG and are not confined to any particular color effect—do this:

Give us an opportunity to show you through our various lines while you note the Rugs that we have labeled

REDUCED

If you are looking for a Rug with colors and design to carry out some decorative scheme you likely will not find it among the Rugs so marked, but if utility, combined with unusual price, is especially desired—be assured the values are exceptional.

The Rugs so marked are not those that the manufacturers have had to sacrifice because of their undesirability, but every Rug is taken from our regular stock and was bought by us at regular price.

These REDUCED RUGS will be found in practically every grade we carry, the sizes affected being 9x12 and 8x10.6 ft. The buying advantages we possess as a wholesale house, together with our wholesale location (one block from Washington street and Temple place), carrying a very low rent, have a marked influence on our prices.

K. R. Lane & Co.

34-38 Chauncy Street
Directly Opposite Aven Street

CARPETS LINOLEUMS

JOHN KEATS: HIS LIFE; POETRY, LETTERS—II

A Sonnet on Solitude Was the First Published Poem Given to the World by This Author.

A SONNET on solitude was Keat's first published poem though some others were earlier written. Among these was the sonnet, "On the Grasshopper and Cricket." In the library of Leigh Hunt's cottage where Keats was a familiar guest, a cricket one night joined his cheerful chirp to the conversation and Hunt and Keats challenged each other to write a sonnet upon him and his outdoor relative, the grasshopper. Clarke, who was present, tells the story. Keats distanced his friend in point of time, but the sonnet which follows was not greatly superior to Hunt's:

"The poetry of earth is never dead;
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead;
That is the Grasshopper—he takes the lead
In summer luxury—he has never done
With his delights; for when tired out
With fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The Cricket's song, in warmth increasing ever,
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
The Grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

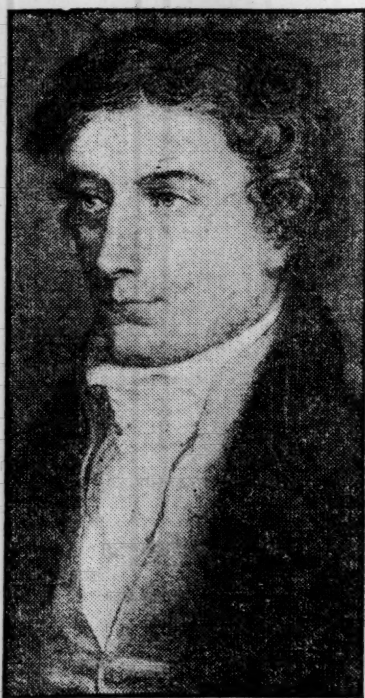
Another sonnet of interesting origin is that written upon the fly leaf at the end of the tale, "The Flower and the Leaf," then supposed to be Chaucer's. Clarke, finding Keats to be out one day when he called, fell asleep over the little book which he had brought in his pocket, leaving it open beside him. Keats, coming in, read the tale for the first time, and when Clarke awoke presented him with the sonnet, which, as he said of the tale, "is like a little copse, the honied lines so freshly interlaced."

In the same year was written the wonderful sonnet, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer." Keats and Clarke had spent a delightful night over the book, parting at daybreak. When Clarke came to breakfast he found what looked like a letter beside his plate. The envelope, however, contained, instead of a friendly epistle, these magnificent lines:

"Much have I travel'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his demesne;
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:
Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken,
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise,
Silent, upon a peak in Darien."

The substitution of the name of Cortez for Balboa must not be laid at the door of Robertson's history, which Keats studied at Enfield school, but was doubtless a lapse of memory. It was this sonnet that proclaimed Keats a poet of power.

Yet there was a sense in which his poetry always stood by itself, for it did not reflect the intellectual temper of the time, which was one of travail and political unrest. The French revolution had enlisted many noble souls in other than Gallic territory to fight with voice and pen for liberty of conscience. The poetry of the period, as represented by Wordsworth, with his view of the poet as a teacher, by Shelley, full of revolutionary ardor and his high sense of the poet's political power, by Coleridge, the man of great spiritual gifts fettered by irresolution, and by Byron, flashing his weapons of cynicism and gibe—all the enduring poetry of the period was, one way or another engaged in the struggle. All but that of Keats. He had thus far developed no capacity for the large affairs of state, nor had he yet learned to translate his own joy or pain into terms of the whole, and so to reach out to bless and heal the mankind



JOHN KEATS.

Poet who wrote one of the most famous of English odes.

of whose experience he but dimly felt himself to be a part.

Yet, in "Sleep and Poetry" there are passages which show that even so early in his career, he was demanding of himself something far above the sensuous, and these lines are dear to his lovers as the key to some things he afterward wrote, and as the shadowy outline of much which trembled before his mental vision but found no space for utterance. To get the full significance of these, they must be read in their natural sequence from the beginning of the poem, but something may be gathered by joining together a few related lines:

"But what is higher beyond thought than thee?
What is it, and to what shall I compare it?
It has a glory and naught can share it.
The thought thereof is awful, sweet and holy,
Chasing away all worldliness and folly;

"Sometimes it gives a glory to the voice
And from the heart upsprings, rejoice! rejoice!
Sounds which will reach the Framer of all things
And die away in ardent mutterings,

"No one who once the glorious sun has seen
And all the clouds and felt his bosom clean
For his great Maker's presence but must know
What 'tis I mean, and feel his being glow."

In that portion of the poem which deals specifically with what poetry should be and do occur a few of Keats' most famous lines:

"Forgetting the great end
Of poetry, that it should be a friend
To soothe the cares and lift the thoughts
Of men."

"Let there nothing be
More boisterous than a lover's bended knee;
Naught more ungente than the placid look
Of one who leans upon a closed book."

"And they shall be accounted poet-kings
Who simply tell the most heart-easing things."

Then how illuminating are these lines descriptive of his own awakening aim:

"Will not some say that I presumptuously
Have spoken? that from hastening disgrace
'Twere better far to hide my foolish face?
If I do hide myself, it sure shall be
In the very fane, the light of Poesy."

"But oft Despondence! miserable bane!
They should not know thee, who to thirst to gain
A noble end, are thirsty every hour.
What though I am not wealthy in the dower
Of spanning wisdom; though I do not know
The shiftings of the mighty winds that blow
Hither and thither all the changing thoughts
Of man; though no great minist'ring reason sorts
Out the dark mysteries of human souls

As a Student of Nature the Poet Translated Her Beauties Into Verse That Has Lasted.

To clear conceiving; yet there ever rolls
A vast idea before me, and I glean
Therefrom my liberty; thence, too, I've seen
The end and aim of Poesy."

So, in his Hellenic fellowship with nature, his poetry is in contrast with the subjectivity of his contemporaries. He accepts her. He reads into her shows and processes no human moods or emotions. It was by virtue of this direct sympathy with nature that he interpreted her as few have done, and who can forbid the inference that a further purifying of the poetic power as it matured would have brought him into such sympathy with the heart of humanity that he would have been priest and prophet there as he was at nature's shrine. It would have been along intuitive lines, true. His genius was essentially perceptive rather than contemplative. But it did not stop with the object. As Leigh Hunt, in his ornamental way, expressed it, "He never beheld an oak tree without seeing the dryad."

The first poem in the volume of 1817 was "I stood tip-toe upon a little hill," and was inspired by the sights and sounds of a summer day spent among the delights of Hampstead. The lavish prodigality with which beautiful pictures, similes and phrases are poured out along the way in this poem makes one feel that here the poet unlocked a treasure which had been long filling and was full to repletion. Leaving out the opening lines as more familiar we come to these:

"I was light hearted and many pleasures
To my vision started;
So I straightway began to pluck a posy
Of luxuries bright, milky, soft and rosy."

"A hush of May flowers with the bees about them;
Ah! sure no tasteful nook would be
Without them,
And let a lush laburnum over-sweep them,
And let long grass grow round the roots
To keep them
Moist, cool and green; and shade the violets
That they may bind the moss in leafy nets.

"A filbert hedge with brier over-twined
And clumps of woodbine taking the soft wind
Upon their summer thrones; there too
Should be
The frequent chequer of a youngling tree,
That with a score of light green brethren,
shoots
From the quaint mossiness of aged roots
Here are sweet peas, on tiptoe for a flight,
With wings of gentle flush o'er delicate white,
And taper fingers cateching at all things
To bind them all about with tiny wings."

The following passage was a picture formed in his memory while leaning over a little footbridge near Edmonton:

"Linger awhile upon some bending planks
That lean against a streamlet's rushing banks,
How silent comes the water round that bend;
Not the minutest whisper does it send
To the o'erhanging willows: blades of grass
Slowly across the chequer'd shadows pass.
Why, you might read two sonnets ere they reach
To where the hurrying freshnesses aye preach
A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds;
Where swarms of minnows show their little heads,
Staying their wavy bodies 'gainst the streams,
To taste the luxury of sunny beams
Tempered with coolness.
Sometimes goldfinches one by one will drop
From low-hung branches; little space they stop;
But sip and twitter, and their feathers sleek,
Then off at once, as in a wanton freak:
Or perhaps, to show their black and golden wings,
Pausing upon their yellow flutterings."

One student of Keats has pointed out that in this poem he finds his pleasure among the many flowers he calls, his "posy of luxuries," and as his thought rises from the physical he escapes into the ancient Greek myths. It is at the point where our quotations cease that the graceful transition is made, in the apostrophe to the moon.

"Lifting her silver rim
Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim
Coming into the blue with all her light."
Through Haydon, who may be said to have discovered to the world the meaning and the value of the Elgin marbles, Keats became acquainted with them. Upon him they made an untranslatable effect, as two sonnets show. The first was addressed to this friend:

"Haydon! forgive me that I cannot speak
Definitely on these mighty things;
Forgive me that I have not eagle's wings—
That what I want I know not where to seek."

Even before this first book is printed, "Endymion," the second, is assuming shape. Of its opening line—long passed into a proverb—an interesting anecdote is told. While pursuing his medical study, Keats sat one night with his roommate in their room over a candle-

maker's shop, Keats dreaming, the other man over his book. Suddenly Keats spoke:

"How is this, Stephens? 'A thing of beauty is a constant joy.'
"Fine line," said Stephens, "but it seems to want something." Silence and pondering. Then Keats exclaimed:
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"
and his companion pronounced, "It will live forever."
And so it stands:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness."

Keats was too essentially a poet to prefix an argument to each portion of his epic, as the custom was, and to many the plot has appeared vague and ill connected. The story is intricate. The way to read it at first, until what may be called for want of a better adapted word its spiritual consistency dawns upon the reader, is to wander in it, somewhat as one walks through flowering woods in summer, noting a new beauty at every step, now stooping to admire the blossom half hidden in the leaves, now gazing tranquilly upward into the green splendor above and the sky smiling through the leafy screen, and again sending the delighted glance along an opening vista where gleams new beauty to allure us on.

It was of "Endymion" that Jeffries of the Edinburgh Review said: "We do not know of any book which we would sooner employ as a test to ascertain whether any one had in him a native relish for poetry and a genuine sensibility to its intrinsic charm." As to the story:

"Ye who have yearn'd
With too much passion will here stay
and pity.
For the mere sake of truth; as 'tis a ditty
Not of these days, but long ago 'twas told
By a cavern wind unto a forest old;
And then the forest told it in a dream
To a sleeping lake, whose cool and level gleam
A poet caught as he was journeying
To Phoebe's shrine; and in it he did fling
His weary limbs, bathing an hour's space,
And after, straight in that inspired place
He sang the story up into the air
Giving it universal freedom."

To those who can follow the white gleam of its ideal meaning, the poem has universal quality. Nor need they, the tale concluded, go
"Home through the wood in gloomy wonderment,"
for what of interpretation was bid from Peona's eyes is clear to the Christian trained consciousness.

"What, not yet
Escaped from dull mortality's harsh net?
A little patience, youth, 'twill not be long."

"He ne'er is crowned
With immortality, who fears to follow
Where airy voices lead:
"Though thou know'st it not,
Thou art commissioned to this fated spot
For great enfranchisement."
"Twas fit that from this mortal state
Thou shouldst, my love, by some unlook'd-for change
Be spiritualized."

(The study of the "Odes" and of "Hyperion" will be taken up next week.)

CONFER GRADES ON 32 ASPIRANTS AT MT. OLIVET



LEON M. ABBOTT.

Graduate of Harvard is elected to high office in supreme council of thirty-third degree, A. A. S. R., N. M. J.

ILLUSTRIOUS Leon M. Abbott, the new lieutenant commander of the supreme council and deputy for Massachusetts, and Daniel W. Lawrence, another active member of that body, along with three presiding officers of other chapters of Rose Croix witnessed the conferring of grades upon 32 aspirants by Mount Olivet chapter Friday night, in the Masonic temple, under the direction of Joseph T. Paul, M. W. and P. master.

Leon M. Abbott, who was confirmed pursuant grand lieutenant commander of the supreme council of sovereign grand inspectors general of the thirty-third and last degree, A. A. S. R., N. M. J., is a graduate of Harvard. He became a member of Columbian lodge in 1894 and is a past master as well as a trustee of that body; past high priest of St. Paul's R. A. chapter, trustee of Boston commandery, K. T.; past three potent master of Boston Lafayette lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree; enrolled in Boston council, R. and S. M.; Giles F.

Yates council, P. of J., sixteenth degree; Mount Olivet chapter of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, and Massachusetts consistory, thirty-third degree. He received the thirty-third degree Sept. 18, 1896.

Corset

BRANCH NEMO FACTORY
STUTTGART, GERMANY
FOR THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT



Bulletin

BRANCH NEMO FACTORY
BRISTOL, ENGLAND
FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Vol. 1

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1910

No. 10

DEAR MADAM:

Have you noticed how very little real news there is in most corset advertisements?

You find some general talk about "perfect figures," perhaps an effort to create a Parisian atmosphere around an ordinary American corset; or silly claims for some freak attempt to imitate the Nemo; but not a word that tells you anything new—not even a helpful idea.

But this can't be avoided, for there is really nothing much to say about ordinary corsets. They are practically alike—copies of each other; no individual character or use.

It's different with Nemos. Every Nemo does something for you that you need to have done—and that no other corset can do.

Nemos are the ONLY corsets for which there is NO SUBSTITUTE.

Our Lastikops Webbing

Produces Entirely New Effects in Perfect Style and Comfort.

Our great invention, Lastikops Webbing, enables us to produce wonderful new results in corset-making.

Lastikops Webbing is firm enough to give complete support and long wear, but elastic enough to insure perfect ease and increased comfort.

It is the only elastic fabric in existence that will not "give out" and get "stringy," as all other elastics do; and all the imitations of Lastikops Webbing are just the same old unreliable and disappointing elastics.

For Tall Stout Figures

Nemo No. 405 ranks next to Nemo No. 522 in figure-reducing power. Has the famous Relief Bands, which give good support for an underneath, perfect figure control with absolute comfort and safety.

Sizes 20 to 26—\$4.00.

No. 403 is a similar model, for short, stout figures—\$4.00.



Newest Corset Invention FOR SLENDER WOMEN

Lastikops Corset Model No. 330 \$3.00

Thousands of slender women, all over the country, are already blessing the day when we invented that new kind of a fabric—our Lastikops Webbing.

We solved the stout woman's corset problem years ago with our Self-Reducing Corsets; but slender women

have had to face the discomfort of tight lacing until we could solve their problem, with our new No. 330.

Go to any good store and ask for Nemo No. 330. When you put it on, you'll say: "What comfort!" Such a grateful sense of support—none of that uncomfortable, cramped feeling, no matter how tightly you lace it.

Then you'll note how trim your figure is—long lines, and fashionable slenderness with greatly increased ease, freedom of movement, ample breathing space—perfect style and good comfort in combination.

The two broad bands of semi-elastic Webbing (see cut) banish all effects of tight lacing; bring ease, comfort and sylph-like grace.

Lastikops Corset No. 330, fine white coutil, sizes 18 to 24—\$3.00.

\$3.00 THE NEW NEMO LASTIKOPS CORSET NO. 330

have had to face the discomfort of tight lacing until we could solve their problem, with our new No. 330.

Go to any good store and ask for Nemo No. 330. When you put it on, you'll say: "What comfort!" Such a grateful sense of support—none of that uncomfortable, cramped feeling, no matter how tightly you lace it.

Then you'll note how trim your figure is—long lines, and fashionable slenderness with greatly increased ease, freedom of movement, ample breathing space—perfect style and good comfort in combination.

The two broad bands of semi-elastic Webbing (see cut) banish all effects of tight lacing; bring ease, comfort and sylph-like grace.

Lastikops Corset No. 330, fine white coutil, sizes 18 to 24—\$3.00.

New Reducing Corset

FOR SHORT STOUT FIGURES With Lastikops Bandlet

Nemo No. 522, with its wonderful Lastikops Bandlet, is the greatest corset success of the age—has no equal as a figure-reducer. But it isn't quite suitable for a short stout figure; so we have made a new model—

No. 523 at \$5.00 especially for stout women who are short-waisted. Has the same Lastikops Bandlet, is made of fine white coutil; with LASTIKOPS BANDLET low bust, long hip; sizes 20 to 30—\$5.00.

No. 522 is a similar model, but for tall or medium stout figures—\$5.00.

\$5.00 THE NEW NEMO LASTIKOPS CORSET NO. 523

Every Nemo Corset (except the few \$2.00 models) is finished with Lastikops Hose Supporters, guaranteed to outwear any corset.

This is genuine economy!

Sold in Good Stores Everywhere Kops Bros., Manufacturers, New York

Self-Reducing No. 320

Best reducing corset made at the price. For tall or medium stout figures—great reduction, perfect ease. Worn also by many slender women who need support. Sizes 19 to 36—\$3.00.

No. 318 is a similar model, but lower bust and under arm, for short-waisted women—\$3.00.

\$3.00 THE NEW NEMO LASTIKOPS CORSET NO. 320

Every Nemo Corset (except the few \$2.00 models) is finished with Lastikops Hose Supporters, guaranteed to outwear any corset.

This is genuine economy!

Sold in Good Stores Everywhere Kops Bros., Manufacturers, New York

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the public life of Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa.

NEW YORK SUN—Among the few good speakers of the national Legislature, Senator Dolliver ranked high. His debate upon the tariff made him a national figure and displayed to advantage his capacity for prolonged and intricate discussion in a fashion at once clear and interesting.

NEW YORK MAIL—Jonathan P. Dolliver, the brilliant Iowa senator was as honest and earnest a politician as ever appeared in Congress. He was an eloquent if somewhat uncouth orator, with a tongue like a trip hammer. He had a fine grasp on any subject he seriously took hold of, and no speaker had a more convincing way with the people.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Senator Dolliver had a high reputation as a public speaker. He had long been recognized in Congress as a man of great ability and had the credit of acting on sincere conviction.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—An orator of national reputation, he was known to great numbers of people whom he had addressed from the lecture platform in different parts of the land. An active and influential figure in several presidential campaigns, he enjoyed the confidence of such tried leaders as McKinley and Allison and later became the strong friend of Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON HERALD—Always a stalwart Republican, his courage was put to supreme test when it involved a break with the party's leadership over the tariff. His unyielding devotion to principle at the cost of cherished affiliations challenged public admiration, because it brought out the finest and strongest qualities of the man.

LOWELL (Mass.) COURIER-CITIZEN—Dolliver was among the first of the progressives—one of the first to recognize the need of the hour and the demand of the public, as well as one of the first and foremost to see that the Republican party must heed that demand or be infallibly wrecked. Few senators have so well deserved the encomium of the good and faithful servant.

Another Letter



entirely unsolicited on our part
The work commended so highly in
this letter received no extra attention
beyond that which we extend
to all our patrons

(COPY OF LETTER)

June 1910

LEWANDOS

Enclosed please find my check covering amount of attached statement.

It should not be out of place for me to tell you that your laundry work is the best I have ever had done and the three suits which I sent to be cleaned (two of them three seasons old and one two seasons old) came back looking as good as new and I shall be able to wear them again this summer.

I pay the enclosed account with pleasure.

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276 BOYLSTON STREET

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TRIMMED HATS, HAIR ORNAMENTS FOR
THE OPERA AND FRENCH NOVELTIES.

OPENING DAYS

MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY
Oct. 24 Oct. 25 Oct. 26

MOZART FOUNDER OF MODERN OPERA

Some account of his dramatic development.

"Too many notes, my dear Mozart, too many notes!" was the weighty criticism of an imperial patron. The ladies of the court, set on by the group of Italian composers resident in Vienna—Salieri, Martini, and those—had decreed that the new German opera "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" was too complex for the mentalities of aristocratic opera-goers, and made the Emperor their mouthpiece. But the composer replied with his usual dignity that there were exactly the right number of notes in the score, and public approval carried it in spite of courtly cabals.

And the Emperor himself had been interested in a plan to neutralize the taste for Italian music by something more German. For although "Die Entführung" has an oriental plot, its animus is really German, and as its text was in the home speech the singers must be Germans, too. It is the first German comic opera and overflows with true Mozartian humor. Of it Mozart wrote to his father, "The people are daft over my opera." Some one has said "Although it has been imitated it has never been surpassed in its musically comic effects." Kerst says in his collections of the sayings of Mozart that the delightfully Falstaffian figure of Osmin, most ingeniously characterized in the music, will create merriment for all time. The opera acquires a fresh charm from the fact that it was composed during the early married happiness of Mozart with his beloved Constanze. He gives her name to the heroine of the opera and pours out their new-born joy through the music given to her and to her lover Belmont.

"Die Entführung" came after "Idomeneo," an opera based on classic tradition so far as the plot and the general atmosphere of the music are concerned. This work is, however, said by M. Fetis, cited in Holmes' Life of Mozart, to be the foundation of all the music of our day. He notes the new disposition of the instruments of the orchestra in this work and shows us that the proof that Mozart really invented these new things lies in the fact that it was composed in 1780, before those symphonies of Haydn were composed on which rest his title to be called the "father of symphony," and of course before the "Creation" was composed. It might then almost seem as if Mozart had not only given the initiative impulse toward the founding of a school of German opera, but had also shown Haydn how to develop the resources of a modern orchestra in symphony.

For opera, not symphony, was plainly Mozart's field, and it was in his opera music that he expressed his genius most spontaneously. The story of "Idomeneo," and that of "Die Entführung," were alike taken from a far distant scene, but this was because the young composer was still under the influences of what has been styled the "rococo period of art," and must take what librettos came to hand. In estimating the influence of this remarkably gifted being on a music of the future one must also remember what a short period of activity he had, how abruptly his work was ended, at the age of 35, when other great workers have scarcely begun their characteristic productivity.

The story of "Idomeneo" is a version of Jephtha's experience, but he is King of Crete and it is his son who is to be sacrificed. Of it Edward Holmes wrote in 1868: "This model opera, in which Mozart is on the wing from one beauty to another through long acts, was completed within a few weeks, and ever since has defied the scrutiny of the musicians to detect in it the slightest negligence of style." He notes especially the beauty of the chorus of the mariners at the port of Sidon, "Placido e il mar," and the air to the "Zephyrs," sung by Ilia.

Of the four operas which today are held to contain Mozart's real contribution to dramatic art, Kerst says that it is possible to note a development toward a climax in the four, respecting Mozart's conception of the world. We may face an ever-growing view of human life and a deepening revelation of the emotional and intellectual life of the man, his aims and destiny. The conditions of "Die Entführung" are the most conventional commonplace of theatrical plot. Here is the gay, insouciant Mozart, who loved mischief and merriment, to dine with his friends and to play prankish jokes, and who could write an absurd musical lampoon on his rival, Martini, discomfited by the success of "Idomeneo." The words, by the way, are also by Mozart and display a genius and humor fairly Rabelaisian. This Mozart made a German opera, and his rasal sings always in the best of humor in the midst of frank and flagrant atrocities of crime.

In the "Marriage of Figaro" the libretto at the hands of Da Ponte, lost much of the revolutionary quality of

Beaumarchais' comedy—once suppressed by kingly censors for its bad example of uppishness in the lower classes—yet in it blows, thinks Kerst, the revolutionary breeze of the hour. The composer, forced to wait on the caprices of noble patrons for his very daily bread, actually kicked out of an audience with one lord and subjected to indignities of many kinds by the arrogance of another, may well have wished to stand for the rights of the untitled and to hold a brief for those of ability and intelligence whom the world of his day despised for their supposedly humble station. A musician and artist was held little better than a house servant, always at the call of the master, required to use his wits and talents, to carry out the whims of the court. Moliere's experience at the French court is in point, but Mozart's sufferings appear to have been greater than the more philosophical Frenchman's. Perhaps the young Austrian proceeded with less tact than the Frenchman. In his letters Mozart tells of the stand he would make for his dignity and the neglect on his part, through ignorance as well as indifference, of a certain waiting on a patron's favor, customary among dependents, such as "lolling" (so Mozart called it) about the anteroom at all hours instead of staying at home, as the musician innocently used to do, till he was sent for on a definite appointment.

But to go back to Kerst's summing of the thing. He says, "In 'Don Giovanni' we see the individual set up in opposition to God and the world, in order that he may fulfill his destiny or live out his life, as the phrase is. Here the tremendous tragedy which underlies the story has received a musical expression quite without parallel, notwithstanding the moderation exercised in the employment of means. In 'The Magic Flute' finally we find the clarification which follows fermentation. Here we breathe the pure clear atmosphere of heaven, the atmosphere within which he can live who has freed himself from desire, thus gaining internal peace, and who recognizes his ego only in the happiness and welfare of others."

Whether or not we wholly accept this statement that these four operas reflect a development of thought in the composer, it is certainly interesting to observe that the first and last of these, the two with the German text, express more nearly the Mozart of whom we learn through his letters and the great body of his music. There is the mirth of the first, the spontaneous joyfulness in music, and in the last the crown of his heavenward aspiring. The literary material of the last opera, too, is essentially German in spirit. The story of its composition shows that it was indeed an opera for the people, drawn to suit the peculiar genius of a race and to embody what the populace regarded as interesting and attractive in stage performance. The manager of a theater came in distress to Mozart, saying that he alone could save him from destruction by composing for him an opera "to suit the taste of the people who frequent my theater. To a certain point you may consult the connoisseurs and your own glory, but have particular regard to persons who are not judges of good music." The manager agrees that the poem shall be written at once and that the "decorations shall be handsome"—evidently intending something spectacular, to attract the popular imagination.

Thus came to be the mystical work which crowned the great musical dramatist's career. The story is full of that old-fashioned romance that the Germans love, with the mysticism and marvel that bases all their popular legendry. A noble and virtuous knight is implored by the Queen of Night to save her daughter, who has been carried off by violence. The three ladies of the Queen give the knight a golden flute, and to his companion, Papageno, some little silver bells to help them in trouble. The Queen also sends three boy angels to point out the way. Papageno rescues the princess and calms the rage of the guard, a negro, Monostatos, by shaking his little silver bells.

Tamino, the knight, cannot have the princess for his own true love, however, till he has proved his constancy. The princess, Pamina, after first suspecting that the knight is faithless to her, is reassured by the three boy angels, who tell her that he is going through bitter trials for her sake. Then she elects to share them with him, and together they walk through fire and water, protected by the magic flute, and emerge purified and happy. The scenes of enchantment and offer much scope to the imagination, and some of Wagner's remarkable creatures are anticipated in papier mache lions that are seen on the stage, quite submissive to the flute's charm.

This work has been said by some critics to lack musical homogeneity, that

solidarity of form which "Don Giovanni" so especially exemplifies. But the difference in the literary material of the two may well account for a difference in form. "Don Giovanni" is a tragedy, notwithstanding the name comic opera is given to it by Mozart because of the presence of certain comedy elements. The music conceives ordinary human motive and character from the very highest standpoint, and it is possible thus for a recognizable consistent musical form to be employed. In the "Magic Flute" we enter into that paradise which mankind has always imagined to exist beyond the limits of mortal experience, where the impossible things come true, and where a childlike faith in good is triumphant over the empty threatnings of evil. Such a composition would naturally not have the fixed form of one which expresses the inexorable working out of a human destiny. As the landscapes of nature herself are various and frankly ignore the painter's set rules of composition, so this fairy tale wanders about among the thoughts and feelings of its characters, lingering with one and another at will, not caring to make one more important than another, perhaps, but presenting that sweet community of beauty and charm which impartial nature knows. It is assumed that human life, to be interesting, has to make a few important and great against a background of the many inferiors; as if only the contrast of light and shade can make a picture. But in the happy meadows of a far off Eden there can be no high or low, no great or mean, no happier or less happy. The place and work of each, and his joy, are alike perfect in the sight of an overbrooding Love, and the laws of art must become the freedom of a nature that cannot go astray.

At least these are things which the sweet inconsequentialness of the "Magic Flute" bring to mind. And one remembers, too, that the writings of the composers since Mozart have tended more and more away from defined form, into the happy naturalness of things that grow of themselves.

TRADE OF AUSTRALIA WITH UNITED STATES GAINS APPRECIATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The increasing good feeling and growing trade relations between the United States and Australia were referred to by Dr. Walter Maxwell, late of Queensland, Australia, and formerly of Honolulu, at a luncheon in the board of trade rooms. He was frequently applauded.

Dr. Maxwell was special advisor to the Queensland government in regard to the cane sugar industry in that state for many years, and was also of assistance to the federal government in sugar matters. The area of Australia and of the United States, he pointed out in his address, was about the same, but the former had a population of only a little over 4,000,000. The government was now in the form of a federation, but until 10 years ago the six colonies constituted six sovereign states.

The forming of the federation was about the first event in his opinion to bring Australia prominently before the eyes of the world. One of the most fortunate effects of the Spanish-American war, he said, was the sense of security that the result brought to Australia. It introduced the United States into the waters of the Pacific and that meant a great deal to Australia.

A fact that added to this sense was the recent visit of the 16 United States battleships while on the trip around the world. They made their second stop at Sidney, N. S. W. The visit helped to cement friendship between the two countries and the speaker said that the feeling had been growing rapidly stronger in Australia since that time.

Some evidence of the commercial dependence of New England and Australia was shown by the fact that Massachusetts shoes lead in the Australian markets, while practically all the line grade merino wool used by the woolen mills of New England comes from Australia.

That country, Dr. Maxwell said, has not forgotten the fact that during the Spanish-American war the United States bought its provisions for 60,000 soldiers in Australia.

The Australian government has just started an army near Melbourne similar to the Springfield armory, and the equipment is being prepared at Hartford, Conn.

CANADA'S SALES TO UNITED STATES ARE INCREASING

WASHINGTON—Canada is steadily increasing its sales of manufactured and industrial articles to the United States, according to statistics prepared by the department of commerce and labor.

In the four months ended July 31 the total exports of domestic products from Canada to the United States were worth \$20,040,324, as against \$26,437,472 in the 1908 period. In the 1909 period the exports aggregated \$31,500,750.

The greatest commodities of export to this country in the 1910 four months period were wood, lumber and pulp wood, aggregating in value \$9,828,577. A great increase in the shipment of cream from Canada to the United States began this year after the enactment of the new tariff lessening the duty on that commodity.

MONITORIALS

By Nixon Waterman.

A H, there is, indeed, a world of truth in that verse of Lapland song which the poet Longfellow employs to such telling effect in one of his finest efforts: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

It would be well for the grave and reverend seniors to remember this peculiarity of youth before they proceed to censure a boy because it has taken him so long to "run an errand." If they will only pause and think it over they will be reminded of the fact that it requires much longer for a boy to go on an errand than it does for a grown-up to perform the same task. For example, Johnnie's ma learns at the seventh hour arrive in time to dine at 12. It is too late for the butcher's cart to visit her street again that forenoon, but no matter; it is Saturday and Johnnie is home from school and, fortunately, he owns a bicycle good for a mile a minute when occasion requires. So with a half hour to spare he reaches the market and is on his way home again in five minutes. As he is passing the Wilkins house, Tommy, who is walking the tip ends of the pickets on their fence, shouts: "Hi there! You dassen't do this! Well, being a self-respecting boy, Johnnie shows him that he "dast." Just as Johnnie has made good as a picket-fence equilibrist, Felton's boy shouts from their barn that there are five new kittens in their hay-mow. All hands must see the kittens at once, else the mamma cat, who has heard the news heralded from the house-tops, will feel slighted. The kittens are inspected and the party reaches the street as Stokes' boy comes by on a pair of unusually high stilts. Every boy bets he can do something on them no other boy can do, but which, all in spite of tumbles, at length perform. Just then Hooper's dog has sniffed the brown-paper parcel of meat and taking it from the seat of the bicycle leaning against the fence makes off with it across lots with three boys in hot pursuit. They chase through gardens, leap back fences and finally make the dog, by surrounding him in an alley, drop the unharmed package. Just then the noon whistle blows. In two minutes more Johnnie sweeps through his own gate with the meat. That night Johnnie's pa "talks" to him, quite forgetting that he, himself, could not have walked that picket fence, visited Felton's haymow, done stunts on the stilts, chased a dog down an alley and brought that steak home much sooner than Johnnie did.

TO people who are accustomed to having "ing" all the comforts of a hotel," and are used to dining at restaurants where every one is "made to order," an

invitation to visit a private home and enjoy a feast of "home cooking" is likely to be most welcome. Yet there is one thing which the restaurants supply that is lacking at the home dining tables, and that is a bill-of-fare indicating the nature and the number of the courses that are to constitute the meal. It cannot be denied that the absence of this foreknowledge of things to come results in many delightful surprises and in some surprises that are not always so welcome. Guests possessing keen insight can sometimes tell by making a close study of the various spoons and forks beside the plate just about what to expect, but in most instances it is an uncertain undertaking. As a result, guests frequently go in pretty strong on courses for which they do not care so very much to find later that they are followed by much prized dishes which must be met with cloyed appetites. The only safe way is to eat moderately of each course that comes along and trust to luck that the closing ones will not be disappointing and send one away from the table not quite satisfied. Perhaps more than one grown-up in his or her introspective moments will longingly hark back to those sweet, innocent childhood days when as a guest he or she used, by peeping into pantry, kitchen and all about manage to discover in some mysterious way with the help of the senses of sight and smell just about what was in store.

THE MUSIC LESSON.

Music isn't so tedious to learn, for if one will "note" all the marks, why, the "rest" will be fun.

A whole note's a note with a hole in it. See?

Surely that is as simple as simple can be! A half-note is just like a whole note; A stem

To the former is all that distinguishes them.

A quarter-note looks like a half, but its head isn't white, but as black as a pocket, instead.

All the other notes look as the quarter-notes do.

Excepting their stems which have tails to them, too;

And though the true reason seems rather remote,

Still, the longer the tail is the shorter the note.

The rests are put in, so I've heard people say,

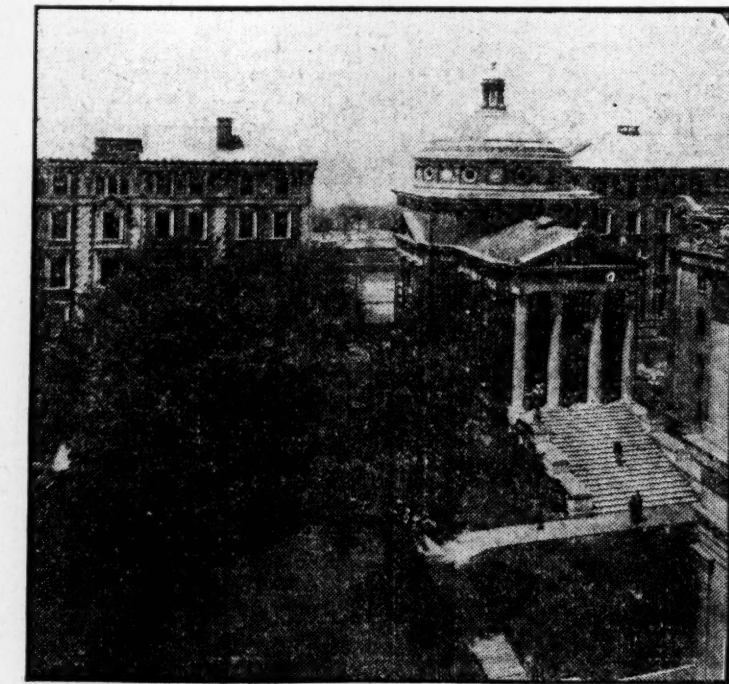
For those who hate music yet must hear you play.

Who, when you perform, act as if they'd be let.

Better pleased were it all rests instead of in spots.

Columbia Students' Handsome Union

Earl Hall, a finely constructed building, comfortably houses activities of undergraduate life.



EARL HALL, COLUMBIA STUDENTS' UNION.

The most pretentious building on the university campus is the headquarters of all student movements, and is equipped with every convenience of a modern clubhouse.

NEW YORK—Earl hall, with its finely constructed exterior and comfortably furnished interior occupies the center place in the social and religious life of the students of Columbia University. It corresponds to the general unions found in nearly all American colleges and universities, a place where students congregate to carry on the debating, athletic, journalistic and other activities of the college.

The building was originally constructed for the sole use of the Young Men's Christian Association, but soon enlarged its scope to include all branches of college organizations. The first floor is given over to large reading rooms well supplied with the current periodicals and standard fiction of the day and to assembly rooms where lectures are given at stated periods by writers, economists, politicians and others on instructive subjects.

The second floor is taken up with small rooms fully equipped as meeting places for the college organizations, such as the debating societies, press clubs, English and other literary clubs; a large number of committee rooms as well as several athletic rooms where rallies are held and the different branches of sports can be represented.

Aiming to carry out the intention of

its founders in making Earl hall a general gathering place for the Columbia students, its management has been placed entirely in the hands of a governing board elected by the members of the association, the members of the board being drawn from the student body.

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NAMES OF ELEVEN NOTABLES ADDED TO HALL OF FAME

NEW YORK—Eleven noted American names, including that of Edgar Allan Poe, have been accepted for the Hall of Fame is the announcement of Dr. John H. MacCracken, chairman of the senate of New York University. Staunch supporters of the melancholy poet had put forth years of effort to have his name accepted. The 11 names added and the votes received by each follow:

Harriet Beecher Stowe.....	74
Oliver Wendell Holmes.....	69
Edgar Allan Poe.....	69
Roger Williams.....	69
James Fenimore Cooper.....	62
Phillips Brooks.....	60
William Cullen Bryant.....	59
Frances E. Willard.....	59
Andrew Jackson.....	56
George Bancroft.....	51
John Lathrop Motley.....	51

The total number of ballots cast was 97, and the number required for choice was 51. Mr. Poe's vote jumped from 42 in 1905 to 69, an increase of 27 votes. An analysis of the vote shows that of the 69 votes 21 were cast by college presidents, 17 by professors of history and scientists, 18 by publicists, editors and authors, and 13 by jurists.

As a result of Friday's election the authors' corner doubles its population and goes far ahead of the statesmen in number. Eleven bronze tablets for the names chosen will be designed with an appropriate quotation from the words of each, and the formal unveiling will take place in October, 1911, in the hall of fame, at New York University.

The vote for Harriet Beecher Stowe is noteworthy, as no one received such a majority in the election in 1905 excepting Louis Agassiz; and in the first election the number was surpassed by only 14 names, including Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Emerson. One of the most interesting results is that whereas the historian Motley gained four votes over the election of five years ago, the historian Parkman lost two votes, Phillips Brooks gained 11 votes, and Oliver Wendell Holmes gained 20.

PREDICT LOWER PRICES ON MEAT

CHICAGO—Packers in a few instances are talking lower prices for meats, and say that in December, when the run of hogs is on, they expect to see an increase in receipts over last year of 10 to 15 per cent.

They are selling the January product on the basis of 6 to 6½ cents for hogs, but they expect to get the hogs at that basis later. They are telling the public now that meats must be lower.

GETS \$5000 WALKER REWARD.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Everett E. Bailey of Danville, Ill., has been awarded the \$5000 offered by the savings bank of New Britain for giving the information which led to the capture of William F. Walker, its defaulting treasurer. Bailey was United States consul at Ensenada, Mex., where Walker was caught.

MR. MORGAN MAY LOSE RELIC.

MADRID—The government is taking steps to prevent the removal to the United States of the famous staircase in the ancient Casa de Miranda at Burgos. The staircase is a beautiful example of renaissance architecture. It is announced that J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased it.

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The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running Two Pages for The Boys and Girls In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees comical illustrations by Filloyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

A Trip Around the World in Pictures and Sketches along an interesting route is another continuous feature. You can join the party now and get much profit in a geographical way.

Junior Philatelist A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this enterprising pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youth of the Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address: Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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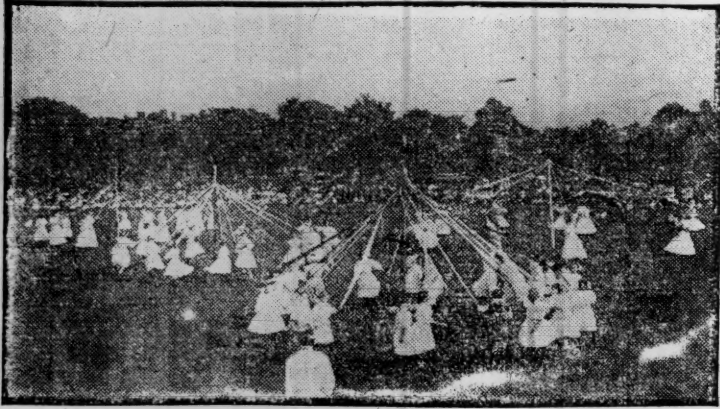


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Playground Systems Now Display Definiteness of Method



A RECREATION CENTER EN FETE.
A feature of a playground festival in Buffalo, N. Y.

More and more playgrounds are being standardized. This is especially true of recreation centers which are popularly misnamed playgrounds; that title is not sufficiently comprehensive; the purpose and the execution have both grown beyond the original name.

As already told somewhat in detail in the preceding article, the activities of playgrounds are now quite uniform. Nevertheless there is not yet any evident danger of over-standardizing of the type sometimes criticized by foreign students of American educational and social systems. In fact, definiteness of administrative plans is only just becoming evident. Two or three years ago "anything to keep the children busy" was a common rule of those upon who had fallen the conduct of playgrounds. With experience and a realization of the vital importance of rightly directed youthful spare time activities, comes more exact, more systematic, and more sensible methods.

The recreation movement as seen today retains its adaptability to the needs and progressiveness of local communities. Thus Chicago has its fully equipped series of recreation establishments which are even more than that title implies in intent and in results, while some other city may have reservations called playgrounds which are hardly that because of inadequate supervision. Again, the people of Buffalo enjoy a public playground used Sundays for such activities as baseball and football, while the public sentiment of another city may prevent even the opening of playgrounds on that day.

So much for the adaptability of administration policy.

The activities of playgrounds and recreation centers likewise responds to the popular taste, as a rule. In Boston active athletics for girls find favor in playgrounds. Some grounds have been practically equipped solely for the use of girls, the plans including personal study of each girl and specification of activities suited to her capacities and requirements.

A kite club with over 100 kites is a feature of a Cleveland playground. Flying contests are held and prizes awarded for this elementary form of aviation.

Cambridge playgrounds make use of industrial features—the making of things by hand by both boys and girls. The same city has an arrangement of traveling libraries with suitable books supplied from the public library.

Providence has for several years made a feature of modest dramatic performances with daily rehearsals and end-of-season productions, in appropriate costumes. Newark has a cadet corps, publishes a playground newspaper and carries out the scheme of uniformed baseball teams elaborately. Los Angeles has a brass band composed of playground attendants. New York city makes use of roots of schools for games and gymnastics for boys, and for dancing for girls, with band music.

Thus playgrounds may be seen serving the needs of communities in which they exist in ways suited to the character and natural interests of the people to be served.

Practically all these forms of usefulness are developments from the early conception of what should be attempted by such a department of public service, or else they illustrate the tendency to turn over to recreation authorities work previously carried on by municipal departments and private philanthropy.

A still greater development is evidenced by the tendency of organized bodies—municipal and private—to use their influence to keep playgrounds constantly working in their own field and to scatter recreation influence outside the playgrounds. Such organizations exist in many cities where the movement is on a firm basis, and others are conspicuous examples of want in this respect. The Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York undertook to encourage social centers and playgrounds to wider usefulness and to carry the benefits of rational recreation to those in offices or factories who might not otherwise find relaxation save in questionable ways. Free play and the serious conditions of labor should be trained toward each other as natural and wholesome recreations, said the organization. On this basis a program was outlined to include the following items:

1. To select a corps of young college, kindergarten or other graduates and direct their work as district play leaders or peace officers in various sections of the city in cooperation with local improvement societies.

2. To encourage clubs and societies, associations, churches, institutes, hotels, department stores, factories, neighborhood committees and individuals to provide and equip the necessary places for recreation.

3. To awaken interest in multiplication of small parks and gardens, roof gardens, evening social centers, public bathing pavilions and playgrounds, and in the use of and improvement of vacant lots and open fields; to encourage the establishment of camps by sea, sound, river, in the parks, or in the country, for the benefit of mothers and babies, kindergarten children, institutional children and the boys and girls who spend the summer on the streets.

4. To make free play unconsciously purposeful, the player beguiled toward work, and the worker beguiled toward play, that play and work may be natural reactions and both make for greater efficiency and happiness in life. The stores, the shops, the libraries, the public

buildings, should become social centers with leaders in the various forms of expression and with a system of excursions to bring such great educational centers as the museums, galleries, libraries and parks so far as possible within the reach of all.

5. To provide, equip and maintain so far as possible the various forms of play service throughout the year.

6. To organize neighborhood improvement leagues and committees of parents and children for each playground.

7. To form committees of experts to plan the various lines of playground activities—sports in their respective seasons, the use of the parks, public buildings, recreation centers, vacant lots, camps, etc., with a large service during the summer, culminating in a festival of play, song and flowers simultaneously with all the children in all the parks and playgrounds of the city.

That such a comprehensive program should be thought out and started in America's largest city is significant of the recognition recreation has attained. As a direct result of having this program there came the Guild of Play, which put forth two contrasting "laws" as sufficient excuse for its existence and activity. "Unwritten laws of the street—Might makes right. Each for himself. Act on the impulse. Unwritten laws of the guild—square deal for every one. Each for all. See the game through."

The Guild of Play was started to attend to the wants of those not associated with any playground and without other means for rational recreation. Groups of girls numbering 50 or less were gathered under the charge of volunteer leaders and taken to the nearest available park or quiet street and there introduced to games and play. Seventeen hundred girls were enrolled the first summer.

The annual festival that marks the close of a summer playground season in numerous cities has brought into Amer-

Interest in public playgrounds has grown to emphatically world-wide proportions within a few years, and the great benefit of these institutions is universally recognized. The Christian Science Monitor has had prepared a series of five articles dealing with different phases of the playground question, the fourth of which appears today.



RECREATION CENTER TALENT IN DRAMA.
Cast for a production of "The Sleeping Beauty" presented by a Providence (R. I.) playground.

ican life more prominently than ever before the idea of large groups of people assembling for joint recreation for their own pleasure as well as for that of the spectators. This is one rapidly developing means of service that has come from recreation centers. These festivals are called by various names and consist of different features, according to local influences, but they have a common aim.

Pittsburg was one of the early cities to conduct such end of the season recreation festivals. Philadelphia, New York, Providence and hundreds of other places throughout the country have adopted the plan, modified or enlarged as desired.

There is also the open air festival which has no relation to playgrounds, but which does have a definite relation to the matter of more rational means for public recreation and relaxation. A good example of this type is the Fourth of July—the "rational Fourth"—celebrations that became so common this year. There are likewise the historical pageants of which some samples have been presented in America and more abroad. All these are kindred evidences of the outworkings of the recreation spirit and all deserve consideration together.

Of the playground festivals, with which this article has especially to do, there are many varieties, but the type that seems to be mostly in favor reproduces examples of the everyday work

of the playgrounds, the only difference being a set program and the atmosphere that goes with such prearranged events with crowds and enthusiasm. An attendance of 10,000 people as onlookers is not uncommon, even in cities of but a few hundred thousand population, where interest has been aroused by advance publicity and advertising. The value of such occasions to draw attention to public recreation facilities has been recognized by governing officials.

A sample program might call for the participation of 500 to 600 children in 25 to 30 events such as these:

Mass drill to music by 500 boys and girls from all the playgrounds of the city, a spectacle that always awakens great enthusiasm among the audience when well performed;

Fifty-yard dash for boys weighing 50 pounds;

Dumb-bell drill by girls from a single playground;

Running high jump for girls weighing 75 pounds;

Gymnastic exercises on parallel bars by working boys from one playground;

Sixty-yard dash for girls weighing 60 pounds;

Gun drill and tableaux for boys from one playground;

Pole-vault for boys from all playgrounds;

Flag drill by boys and girls from two playgrounds;

Indian club drill by girls' club;

Sixty-yard dash for boys weighing 70 pounds;

Scarf drill by girls;

Apparatus work by boys;

Seventy-five-yard dash for girls weighing 90 pounds;

Sword drill by boys;

Wand drill by boys;

Basket ball throw with two hands for girls;

High jump for boys weighing 65 pounds;

Games for boys—Roll ball, pass ball, Indian war dance, line relay.

Half-mile relay race for boys weighing 115 pounds, four boys to a team, each boy running 220 yards.

Battle of Niagara, enacted by a boys' club from one of the playgrounds.

Dancing features by members and clubs connected with the playgrounds—Scotch dance, Scotch reel, Shan trows, double sword dance, highland fling, Spanish dance, Irish dance, Italian dance, Assyrian dance.

This summary of a playground festival program will indicate the diversity of active features covered by a season's work and also the pleasing variety possible in such an open air entertainment.

News of Plays and Players in Boston and Elsewhere

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

"Seven Days," a farce long current in New York, comes to the Park; "The Speckled Band," a Sherlock Holmes drama by Conan Doyle, will be presented at the Boston; "The Wolf" will be the bill at the Grand Opera House; these are next week's changes at Boston playhouses. Other theaters continue their current attractions.

Park—"Seven Days."

"Seven Days," the play by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood which comes to the Park Monday evening, will this evening end a run of 402 performances at the Astor, New York. It is announced that Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, producers of the play, are sending the New York cast unchanged. The piece was designed only to arouse laughter. From all accounts its purpose is achieved in generous measure. It is said that the fun is admirably sustained, that laughter runs all through the play. It all happened in one house in New York. Some of the persons arrive properly for dinner, others come unexpectedly and more enter secretly, until in the house are the host, a cooing young married couple, an estranged couple also in love, a spinster aunt of the host, as strong minded as she is rich, a policeman and a burglar. To save a situation the girl has been induced to pose before the aunt at dinner as the wife of one of the men. The man of whom she is fond thinks she is really married, and so does the estranged wife, who to conceal her chagrin gets the fellow who loves the other girl to pretend they are engaged, and with matters thus arranged the house is quarantined by the police for a week. The servants have fled and the imprisoned folk have to prepare the meals, which they can't do everything else they require. All the while the mixed relations which cannot be explained because of the aunt add to entanglements. There are three acts; the first in the drawing room, the second in the kitchen, the third on the roof. The company has Miss Georgia O'Kamey, Miss Florence Reed, Miss Hope Lathan, Miss Lucile LaVerne, Albert Brown, Alan Pollock, Carl Ekstrom, Jay Wilson, William Evyle and F. C. Butler.

Boston—"The Speckled Band."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has made a play out of one of his imitable adventures of Sherlock Holmes, and we are to see the piece Monday evening at the Boston under the title of "The Speckled Band." Briefly, the tale shows the manner in which the great detective solved the mystery of a crime which it was proved could not have been committed by any human being. Edwin Stevens will play the role of the sleuth, and he will be supported by a special company, headed by Charles Willard.

Grand Opera House—"The Wolf."

Eugene Walter's drama of the Northwest, "The Wolf," will be the bill next week at the Grand Opera House. The play tells a story of a primitive region where the elemental emotions have full sway, and action is often most exciting. The characters are few, and a good cast is promised. The scenic beauty of the piece is not the least of its attractions.

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville.

Jesse Lasky's musical production, "The Photo-Shop," with its comedians and chorus, and Mrs. Gardner Crane in a comedy, will be the features on the bill next week at B. F. Keith's theater. Others will be Hayes and Styles in classic dances; Albert Hole, the boy soprano; Bixley and Fink, grand opera comedians; Bergere players in a sketch; Miss Ruby

Raymond and company, and the Coventry in an English musical act.

Mrs. Burnett's Play Widely Commended.

Rarely does a play succeed in winning the approval of all classes of playgoers as well as of large numbers of persons who do not attend the theater regularly. Such plays are "The Shepherd King" and "Ben Hur," and now they have been joined in their unique position by "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," the "play of cheerfulness" by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, which on Monday evening enters upon its last week at the Shubert theater, with Miss Gertrude Elliott in the leading role of Glad.

Praise for Miss Elliott's acting is on the lips of all who have seen her impersonation of the courageous waif of London slums who convinces a discouraged millionaire that life is worth living and that things are never as bad as they seem—and there is always a tomorrow when we can do better than we have today, and when the outlook will therefore be the brighter. During Miss Elliott's stay in Boston the play has been taken as a text by ministers for sermons as it has in other cities. The Rev. S. H. Roblin last Sunday in a sermon at the Second Congregational church said of this drama, "A great play has come to our doors. I feel profoundly grateful to Miss Elliott for her impersonation of Glad."

In speaking of the purpose for which the play was written, the management says: "Mrs. Burnett did not write 'The Dawn of a Tomorrow' for any one set of persons. It is just a tender, touching little play breathing the gospel of cheerfulness, and teaching everybody who goes to see it that there is always a better day in sight, and if this strikes any particular class as being the keynote of that 'class' creed, so much the better. But is it not to be forgotten that 'The Dawn of a Tomorrow' is primarily a play of approved popularity, and free from any didactic note whatsoever."

Attraction That Hold Over.

"The Lily" offers Miss Nance O'Neil one of the best opportunities she has ever had in the scene in which she as the elder daughter of a tyrannical count denounces her father for his oppression, which darkened her life and threatens to make dreary that of a younger daughter. This is the big scene of the play, and it is strikingly played by Miss O'Neil, with

Charles Cartwright as the father. Others are Miss Julia Dean, Oscar Eagle and Alfred Hig Hickman. The piece has one more week at the Hollis.

The bright music and the clever fun of "The Arcadians" are to be heard at the Colonial for only three weeks longer, as insistent bookings require the presence of this charming musical play in Baltimore, Washington and Chicago. During the engagement the Colonial has been crowded at every performance, and there has been much praise for the work of Miss Julia Sanderson, Alan Mudie, Frank Moulton, Miss Ethel Cadman, Percival Knight, Miss Connie Ediss and the others.

Although "The Fortune Hunter" is in the second month of its engagement at the Tremont, interest in the comedy appears to be on the increase, owing probably to the advertising it is receiving from those who have visited the laughable piece. John Barrymore is at his best as a discouraged young city fellow who finds success and happiness in the country. Miss Mary Ryan and the others provide good support.

"The Chocolate Soldier" engagement at the Majestic is limited, as the piece has been booked in other cities. It would seem that there would be scarcely time to satisfy all music lovers who wish to hear this notable comic opera unless the piece stays a good part of the winter. The company includes such artists as George Tallman, Grace Drew, Miss Mildred Rogers, Harry Fairleigh and Francis Boyle, and the orchestra of 40 is under the expert leadership of Signor de Novellis.

Miss Gertrude Elliott continues at the Shubert to exemplify her doctrine of cheerfulness in Mrs. Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow." The play is finding commendation from many classes of theatergoers, for while many rejoice in the moral element, others find that this does not obscure the quality of the piece as entertainment. Miss Elliott's performance of Glad is at once laughable in humor and impressive in sincerity.

"The Family" continues at the Globe. Many patrons are expressing a liking for the play, which is an interesting picture of domestic life in a small New England town. The cast is an exceptional one, containing as it does Miss Julie Herne, Sam Edwards, Miss Mabel Bert and Thomas Meighan in support of John Westley, who has the leading role.

"The Talk of New York" at the Castle Square theater is in the opinion of many patrons of that playhouse one of the best musical productions in which the Craig players have yet appeared. Donald Meek and Miss Mary Young are appearing to their best advantage in the leading roles. The second week of the play begins Monday afternoon.

William Gillette in Repertoire.

A repertoire of unusual magnitude is to mark the approaching engagement of William Gillette under the direction of Charles Frohman, at the Hollis Street theater beginning Oct. 31. The repertoire is to embrace the star's most

popular stage successes. "Sherlock Holmes," "Secret Service," "Held by the Enemy," "Too Much Johnson," "Clarice" and "The Private Secretary" are to be presented, the first named play to be the opening week's production. "Sherlock Holmes" is a character admirably fitted to Mr. Gillette. The motive power of the play is the forceful and persuasive personality that has long made the names of Gillette and Holmes seem as one. "Secret Service" contains no actual warfare, but there is stirring conflict just beyond its scenes. The love element of the play is derived from the fact that one of the spies in the action gives his heart to the commandant's daughter and gets hers in exchange. "Held by the Enemy" was among the first of Mr. Gillette's successful plays and regarded as the first legitimate drama on the civil war. "Too Much Johnson" is the famous comedy in which Mr. Gillette starred three seasons with great success in this country and abroad 10 years ago. "The Private Secretary" is the uproarious farce comedy that first brought fame and fortune to Mr. Gillette, before he took to serious drama. He appeared in the piece 2000 consecutive times. "Clarice" will be pleasantly recalled as among the most recent of his offerings to the stage.

Other Announcements.

This afternoon E. H. Newman gives the first of his series of travel talks at Tremont Temple. The subject will be the Austrian Tyrol, and besides Mr. Newman's entertaining discourse there will be added interest of over a dozen sets of moving pictures, which will graphically illustrate the places described by the lecturer.

Low Fields will bring his own company to the Shubert Oct. 31 in "The Summer Widowers," a musical comedy in which he played all last summer in New York.

Miss Ellen Terry in discussing her coming tour of this country, for which she sailed on Oct. 19 on the Oceanic, says that she does not want the dis- courses which she is to give on the heroines of Shakespeare to be regarded in any sense as lectures. "I want to give my audiences," said she, "a taste of quality, not a dry-as-dust confabulation." Miss Terry will be seen at Tremont Temple Friday evening, Nov. 4, in "Shakespeare's Heroines Triumphant."

Montgomery and Stone will be the next attraction at the Colonial. Charles Dillingham will present them on Monday, Nov. 14, in "The Old Town," by George Ade, with music by Gustav Luders. The piece is said to be as jolly as "The Red Mill" and "The Wizard of Oz" and tells the adventures of two country boys who run away to join a circus. These are the parts played by Montgomery and Stone.

E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe are rehearsing hours every day in "Macbeth," the latest addition to their repertoire, with which they open their engagement early next month at the Shubert. Other plays to be given by them during an engagement of three weeks are "Romeo and Juliet," "Hamlet," "As

You Like It," "Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night" and "Merchant of Venice."

Percy French and Dr. Collisson will shortly appear at Jordan hall, giving their unique entertainment called "Humors of Art and Music." The entertainers have long been popular in England and come here with the most pleasant approval of the London press and public.

"The Family" (Caste) will be presented at Jordan hall, Oct. 31, by the Deutsche Theater Gesellschaft. The members of this talented group of German players have been rehearsing for some time, and an excellent performance is in prospect.

Conference on Pageantry.

On the afternoon of Monday, October 31, at 4 o'clock a conference on pageantry, open to the public, will be held at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, Boston, in order to give an opportunity for public discussion and explanation of this form of recreative amusement as yet little understood. There will be brief description of the English historic pageants, and of those already given in this country at Quebec and Peterboro. The difference between earlier pageants and the one "revived" to be given in Boston on Nov. 10, 11 and 12, will be pointed out; and opportunity for questions and discussion will be given. In illustration of the points made by the speakers, among whom will be Prof. George P. Baker, the director of the Peterboro pageant, and Miss Lotta Clarke, who has charge of the one to be given in Boston, a small episode from the coming pageant will be rehearsed. Mr. Langdon, who is making a special study of this subject for the Russell Sage foundation will be present and act as chairman.

This will be the first of a series of conferences at monthly intervals, open to the public, to be arranged by the drama committee of the Twentieth Century Club. They will be devoted to the public discussion and explanation of important plays coming or then present in Boston. Speakers who are fully acquainted with the plays discussed and their various presentations will open the

conferences. Among the chairmen will be John Craig, Prof. Samuel P. Capen of Clarke University, Professor Baker of Harvard, Dr. Alfred H. Brown and others.

Second Southwick Recital.

Mrs. Elvie Burnett Willard and Pele's "The Prince Chap" as the second of the current Southwick course of interpretative recitals of classic and modern comedy given Friday evenings at the Chickering hall. Mrs. Willard's unusual skill in the interpretation of child character had full play in this lovely picture of the life of a young sculptor who brings up a homeless little girl entrusted to him, and finally makes her his wife. Mrs. Willard's delicate shadings of the humor and pathos of the little girl's first meeting with the sculptor, through the pretty scenes of their subsequent life together, up to the end when as a lovely girl the heroine finally finds her full happiness—all this was portrayed exquisitely by methods as refined as they were effective, and although Mrs. Willard was quiet in her method throughout, every character was clearly differentiated.

Effective, too, was the wholesome and manly young sculptor-hero, the young woman who disdained him to her later regret, and the vividly comical slavey servant of the sculptor. These and the minor characters were presented with an art which may be described as indicative; that is, Mrs. Willard does not appear to be occupied with presenting a mass of distracting detail, yet the whole has the effect of a most minutely studied work, the result of elimination of all elements that are not significant. This gives her recital a quality of ease and finish which is cause only for pleasure in the auditor, the pleasure in the delightful story itself, coming as it does with skilful illustrative human touches added to the author's literary material. This pleasure in Mrs. Willard's work increases the more the auditor is familiar with methods of platform art and the higher his ideal is for such interpretations. Next Friday evening Mrs. Katherine Oliver McCoy will read Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows."

THE MOST REMARKABLE SINGLE VOLUME PUBLISHED

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Just Arrived at

40 KNEELAND ST., TOP FLOOR.

And now on exhibition. These are fine rugs, among them very choice antiques now almost extinct. Lovers of fine specimens are especially invited.

Prices even less than Wholesale Values.

SALES OCT. 24, 25, 26, MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

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There's Refinement In Our Footwear

Carefully dressed people give as much consideration to their footwear as to their clothing, their furnishings and their hats. To such people, our widely diversified stock and experienced fitters offer unusual co-operation. Special attention given to the proper fitting of young folk.

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.,
48-50 Temple Place
BOSTON

DECORATIVE SCHEME OF NEW YORK MOTOR SHOW BEING PLANNED

Several New Features Will Be Worked up, Including an Electrically Illuminated Fountain.

NOW WORKING ON IT

NEW YORK—For many years Madison Square Garden has been the scene of great exhibitions, entertainments and events in which society has played an important part, but in the procession of its many and varied affairs none has yet succeeded in effecting more complete transformation of the interior of the building than the automobile shows. Without doubt, the most brilliant spectacle ever presented within the walls of the old show building will greet the visitor on the occasion of the eleventh national automobile show, to be held Jan. 7 to 21, under the auspices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

Just what the decorative scheme will be for the forthcoming show, which is to be divided into two parts, has not as yet been made known, but judging from the plans formulated by the show committee and Decorator-General W. W. Knowles, it is certain that the 1911 affair will be the most splendid and classical of any ever held in this country.

Always it has been the aim of the show managers to provide a scheme of decoration suitable to the exhibits and at the same time furnish patrons with a spectacle as artistic as is practical for so short a period. From a recent discussion with the decorator-general, it was learned that already carpenters, wood-workers, painters and other tradesmen are at work on several decorative pieces that will adorn the balconies, exhibition hall, concert hall, and basement of the Garden. One of the ornate effects, now receiving finishing touches, is a big pergola-fountain, in the form of an exedra, which will confront the visitor at the entrance to the amphitheater.

The fountain is in the form of a low abutment of gray stone in the front of which is carved a long settee for the visitors. It has a troughlike basin and at each end water will spray from the mouths of griffins and gargoyles.

OVERLAND AGENT IS WELL PLEASED WITH OUTLOOK

New Models Are Proving Popular, Including a Low-Priced Twenty Horsepower Runabout.

Frank F. Wentworth, general distributor of Overland cars for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, with Messrs. Connell and McKone, agents for Boston and vicinity, with salesrooms at 555 Boylston street, reports a good demand for the cars which they are handling. Mr. Wentworth has handled the Overland in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont during the past two years and has built up an extensive trade for the line. He is a graduate from the bicycle business. When the automobile came along he started in a modest way in the retailing of cars and is now one of the leading distributors of motor cars in New England.

The firm of Connell & McKone, the Boston agents for the Overland, is well pleased with its success since starting in September. W. J. Connell has been in business since he was 16 years old. J. L. McKone, the other member of the firm, has a wide acquaintance among the trade on account of his many years of service with the T. F. Russell Company, dealers in motoring sundries. Messrs. Connell and McKone have a well-earned reputation for being hustlers and they have no end of enthusiasm over their present undertaking. The company has finely appointed salesrooms and offices in Copley square, which is considered a fine location for the automobile business.

For the coming year the Overland company has an exceptionally strong line of automobiles, including the model 45, a low-priced 20-horsepower runabout. A gumboot type of car is provided on the model 45 chassis.

The model 49 is a 25-horsepower car, made as a runabout and a baby tonneau. The model 51 has a 112-inch wheel base, seating five passengers and can be had with fore doors if desired.

The model 50 is a gumboot type, built on the same chassis as the model 51, with gas tank located in rear of seat and a trunk back of the gas tank.

The model 52 is the big car of the line with a 35-horsepower motor, double drop frame, 52-inch tonneau with 22-inch doors, and it may be had with fore doors if desired.

The model 53 is a gumboot type, built on the same chassis as the model 52.

The models 38, 41 and 42, which were so popular in former years, will be continued this season.

THIRTY-THREE MOTOR TRUCKS ON LAST LEG OF NEWBURYPORT RUN

Of the Thirty-Seven Which Left Boston All but Four Arrive at the Destination Striven For.

RUN IS A SUCCESS

NEWBURYPORT—The competitive commercial motor vehicles which are in the run which began in Boston Friday morning and which will end there today left here this morning at 7:30 o'clock on the last leg of their reliability contest.

Of the 37 commercial cars that began the test 33 arrived here in good condition. One skidded on the car track in Lawrence against a pole, smashing the front wheels and springs. Another did not report at Lowell; a third dropped a bolt in the rear cylinder and retired at Haverhill, and another was last reported at Lowell.

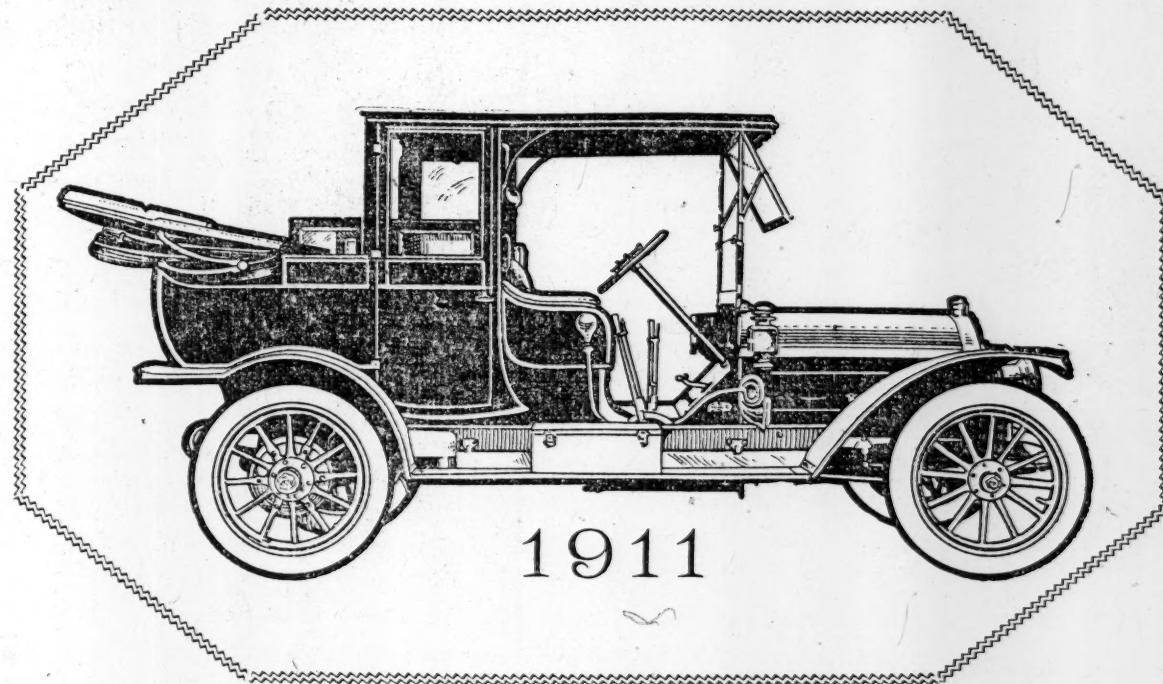
The cars passed through Lowell, Methuen, Lawrence and Haverhill to this city, a distance of 57 miles. All the roads were in excellent condition with the exception of that between Methuen and Lawrence, which was bad. A number of heavy grades were encountered and it was noted that the trucks ascended them without serious difficulty. This test was particularly on the five-ton trucks, which were heavily loaded.

All of the cars that reached the local control were ahead of the schedule and were obliged to mark time. There were several slight misunderstandings of the rules during the day, but they were straightened out.

On arrival of the cars here they were checked and then parked on Pond street, in rear of Bartlett mall, where they were viewed by hundreds of people.

Today's first control was at West Gloucester, a distance of 25.4 miles. There 15 minutes was spent. From West Gloucester the route took the cars to Lynn common, 21.6 miles. The last leg of the trip will be to Cottage Farm bridge in Boston 14.4 miles. The finish point having been changed so that the machines will go through Magazine street instead of over Harvard bridge.

The rate of speed for five-ton trucks has been increased from six miles an hour to eight miles.



THE STEVENS-DURYEY LANDULET
When it is possible to produce any finer motor car than this, our factory will do it.

THE J. W. BOWMAN COMPANY, 911 Boylston St.

Manufactured under the Selden Patent by the Stevens-Duryea Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

FORD MOTOR CAR COMPANY PLANS SERVICE PLANT

Ground Has Already Been Broken in Long Island City for Building to Cost Over \$250,000.

The Ford Motor Company is the second manufacturer to erect a large plant in the East. They have purchased outright a big plot of ground on Jackson avenue, Long Island City, not a stone's throw from that end of the new Queensboro bridge. Ground has already been broken and by the middle of March, 1911, the first of the buildings, 75x265 feet, will have been erected. The plant of four stories reinforced concrete construction is being built primarily as a distributing and service plant for Ford dealers and owners. Every facility known to the magnificent plant of the Ford Company at Detroit will be at the disposal of hundreds of dealers and sub-dealers, who handle Ford machines, and their thousands of customers.

A fine show room is to be fitted up for their construction, where they can carefully inspect samples of new Ford cars as they make their debut from the factory in Detroit. This same room is to be used as a convention hall where the branch managers on the Atlantic seaboard and their dealers can meet at regular intervals and discuss subjects of moment pertaining to the Ford. With these facilities a new standard will be set for business intercourse between manufacturer, dealer, sub-dealer and customer. A similar plant has just been completed at Kansas City to take care of western trade.

This latest move represents an investment of over \$250,000. It offers a striking illustration of the solidity of this pioneer company and the methods it adopts for the care of its customers. The immense family of Ford owners in this territory have much cause for congratulation in the establishment of this great service plant so near at hand. But if owners have reason to be pleased, how much must it appeal to the hundreds of dealers and sub-dealers who handle these cars? Here they will have facilities at their instant demand not surpassed at the main plant. A stock of parts covering every make of Ford machine since the early days will be carried, doing away with any annoyance and delay which might arise in this direction, thus guaranteeing to every owner the full use and enjoyment of his car. And in the event of unprecedented demand for cars, entirely cleaning out the dealers of their stock on hand, the advantage of a plant like this where stock can be replenished at a moment's notice, can be readily seen. No more convincing means could be devised to impress the thousands interested in Ford and his card and the progressiveness of the Ford Motor Company than the erection of the Long Island City plant with that object in view.

BRADFIELD JOINS COLE AGENCY.

The automobile industry is drafting heavily on other lines of business, a number of good men seeking whatever good opportunities are to be found in the automobile field. Nearly every week changes are noted of young men resigning good positions to enter the automobile field. This is especially noteworthy in Boston. H. C. Bradfield, who has been a newspaper man for eight years in New York and Boston and who recently engaged with an eastern shoe house has now resigned that position and entered the automobile field with G. E. & H. J. Habich, 229 Berkeley street, local agents for the Cole 30 car.

CHICAGO MOTOR CLUB WILL HAVE A TIRE TROPHY

The Chicago Motor Club officials have decided to have a trophy for tire manufacturers in their five days' reliability contest of 1000 miles, which begins on Nov. 7. The rules governing the competition for this trophy have been announced as follows:

"Tire penalties count against the make of the tire only and are not to be counted in the car penalization and will not affect the car's score in any manner. All work done on tires will be penalized at the rate of one point a man a minute of each stop. The winner will be determined by computing the average penalizations to a tire of each make, the tire with the smallest average penalty being the winner.

"At least eight tires of one make must compete in order for the concern to be eligible for the trophy. At least 50 per cent of the competing tires must be carried on the rear wheels. In case any make of tire is represented by fewer than eight tires these, while not being eligible for the tire trophy, will have their penalizations recorded.

"In cases where tires are covered by protectors of a different make than that of the tire, such tire will not be considered as competing for the tire trophy, but will have its penalizations recorded. Contesting tires must be of any standard style with studded or plain treads and must not be of larger size than regularly fitted. Desired alterations in tire penalization schemes may be made subject to approval by the contest board."

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

Oct. 22	From 5:23 p. m. to 5:34 a. m.
Oct. 23	From 5:21 p. m. to 5:35 a. m.
Oct. 24	From 5:20 p. m. to 5:37 a. m.
Oct. 25	From 5:18 p. m. to 5:38 a. m.
Oct. 26	From 5:17 p. m. to 5:39 a. m.
Oct. 27	From 5:15 p. m. to 5:42 a. m.
Oct. 28	From 5:14 p. m. to 5:42 a. m.
Oct. 29	From 5:13 p. m. to 5:43 a. m.

THE AUTO AND THE FARMER.

"The automobile has done more to develop the country regions in the last few years than any other agency," said General Manager E. L. Holmes of the Jackson Automobile Company of Jackson, Mich. "The improvement that has been made in country hotels in the last 10 years is nothing short of marvellous. The improvements in all the hotels over the country has been tremendous. You can get something to eat anywhere, and it has been brought about by the automobile. Ten years ago you could not have got a good meal anywhere on an automobile journey, except in the large cities and in the White Mountain resorts, but today you can start off in your car from anywhere, and no matter where you go, you can be sure of comfortable lodgings and good meals. The automobile is responsible for it all."

WHAT THE AUTOISTS WANT.

There seems to be an impression in some parts of New Jersey that the organized automobilists are making a strong effort to secure legislation that will permit automobilists from some of the states, by reason of these states granting unlimited tourists' privileges, to enter New Jersey for an unlimited period of time. This, however, is not the intention, and resolutions have been passed by many of the clubs in the state and at many mass meetings to the effect that non-residents be permitted to tour for a limited period of time without expense to them and without requiring them to take out special licenses or sign special powers of attorney before entering the borders of the state, provided they have fully complied with the laws of the state in which they reside.

MODEL PLANT FOR BODY BUILDING

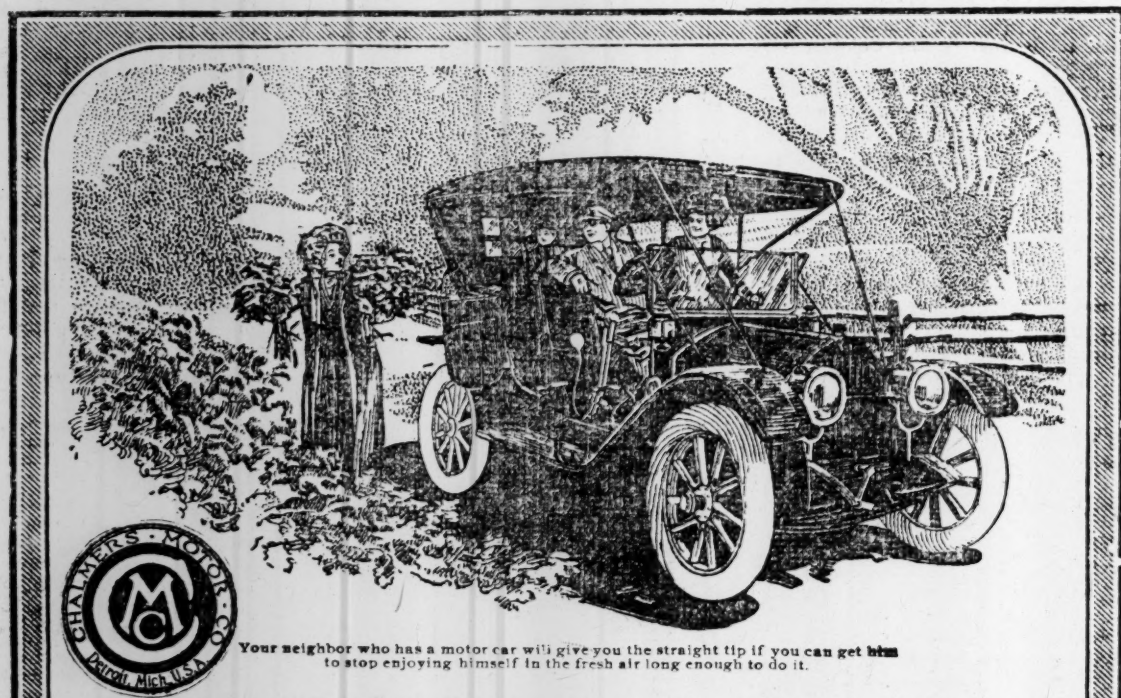
Owing to the progress made in recent years in all branches of the automobile industry no one department has received greater attention than that of body building, which requires the services of the most experienced and skilled workmen. The plant of George W. McNear of 26 Cambria street, Boston, is devoted entirely to this part of the business, and occupies a building five stories high, each floor of which is devoted to the different stages which the building of an automobile body requires.

The basement is a well-appointed blacksmith shop where 50 or more men are employed. Here all metal work is done, the moulding of aluminum bodies, etc. On the first floor are the offices, while the second is the wood shop with a capacity to turn out from 45 to 50 bodies yearly. The third floor is the trimming shop. Here may be found the best of American as well as imported goods. The fourth and fifth floors are devoted to the varnishing and paint shops, the latest improvements being used as well as clever devices for keeping the rooms free from dust and dirt.

Owing to the great expansion of business, Mr. McNear has been forced to annex the adjoining building, which is one also of five stories and is fast being remodeled to accommodate it to the business.

J. N. LINSKOTT ON TRIP.

J. M. Linscott of the Linscott Motor Car Company, 163 Columbus avenue, started Friday in a Reo "30" touring car on a trip through Vermont and New Hampshire, where the business in the Reo car has grown to such an extent that he is obliged to establish agencies in those states. Mr. Linscott is to be away for a week.



Don't Think Thoughts Six Years Old

Many a business man has said, "I'm not enough of a mechanic to run an automobile, and I can't afford to keep a chauffeur or pay big garage bills to keep my car in order."

The man who says that is thinking in terms of six years ago.

Six years ago such a statement would not have been so far amiss. The world has moved in six years and the making of automobiles has shown more progress than nearly anything else.

You can buy a real automobile now for as low a price as \$1500. It is so simple to operate that you can, and should, drive it yourself. It is so trouble-proof you won't need to keep it in a garage and have high-priced mechanics tinkering with it all the time.

Six years ago there was scarcely a real automobile to be had at any price. But now—just look around you. See the thousands of men like yourself who use them constantly. Talk to your neighbor who has one. He will give you the straight tip, if you can ever get him to stop enjoying himself in the fresh air long enough to do it.

There are many good cars nowadays, and any good car made by one of the well established companies is a good investment. We are not in sympathy with that sort of automobile advertising which insinuates that all other cars except the particular one advertised have untold features and aren't worth half their price. A hammer is a very useful thing in a carpenter shop, but it has always looked to us a little out of place in the hands of a salesman or advertising man.

You need a car and you won't make a mistake in buying any one of a number of makes.

Of course, we would like the privilege of showing you the Chalmers before you buy. We know that we have excellent cars, yet if we can't convince you that we offer better value, dollar for dollar, than any one else, why that is our fault, not yours.

Where Else Can You Buy So Much Service for \$1500?

The public has learned that it is not absolutely necessary to buy luxury-priced cars to get all the service they want.

The performance of the Chalmers "30", \$1500 Car, in motoring contests and owners' hands has educated the public to this fact.

The Chalmers "30" two, four or five passenger types will answer every requirement of speed, power and comfort that the average man could ask. The record of this car in winning the 1910 Glidden Trophy over 2,851 miles of all sorts of roads in competition with cars twice its price and power is sufficient proof of its ability to do all the average owner could ask of it.

Upon the Chalmers "30" and "Forty" is staked the future of a great business organization. Every Chalmers Car sold to-day is helping the sale of other Chalmers Cars many years from to-day.

When you buy a Chalmers you buy, first, a car that will give you full value and hard service. You buy also the co-operation and assistance of every Chalmers agent in the country. You buy a guarantee of performance and quality backed by an organization that is here to stay.

Examine the 1911 models at our showrooms. Let us take you out in the Chalmers "30" and demonstrate its behavior under all conditions.

TELEPHONE
B. B. 4003

W. H. WHITTEN-GILMORE &
907 BOYLSTON ST.

Represented in Lynn by
C. E. WHITTEN

CHALMERS MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.
(Licensed under Selden Patent)

MONDAY The FAREWELL WEEK BEGINS OF THE GREAT Mechanics Exposition

LAST CHANCES TO HEAR THE CONCERTS BY CANADA'S FAMOUS
75th REGIMENT BAND At 2 and 8 in GRAND HALL
SIXTY-FIVE MEN—J. T. ARENBURG, LEADER—FROM LUNenburg, NOVA SCOTIA

SOCIETY NIGHT is Next
Wed. Oct. 26

Three Hours of Melody. Double Concert Bill 7:00 To 10:30 O'Clock
MUSIC BY THE BAND, EDNA FRANCIS SIMMONS' ORCHESTRA VENETIAN PLAYERS AND
CAROLINE B. NICHOLS and HER ORCHESTRA
(First Appearance This Season.)

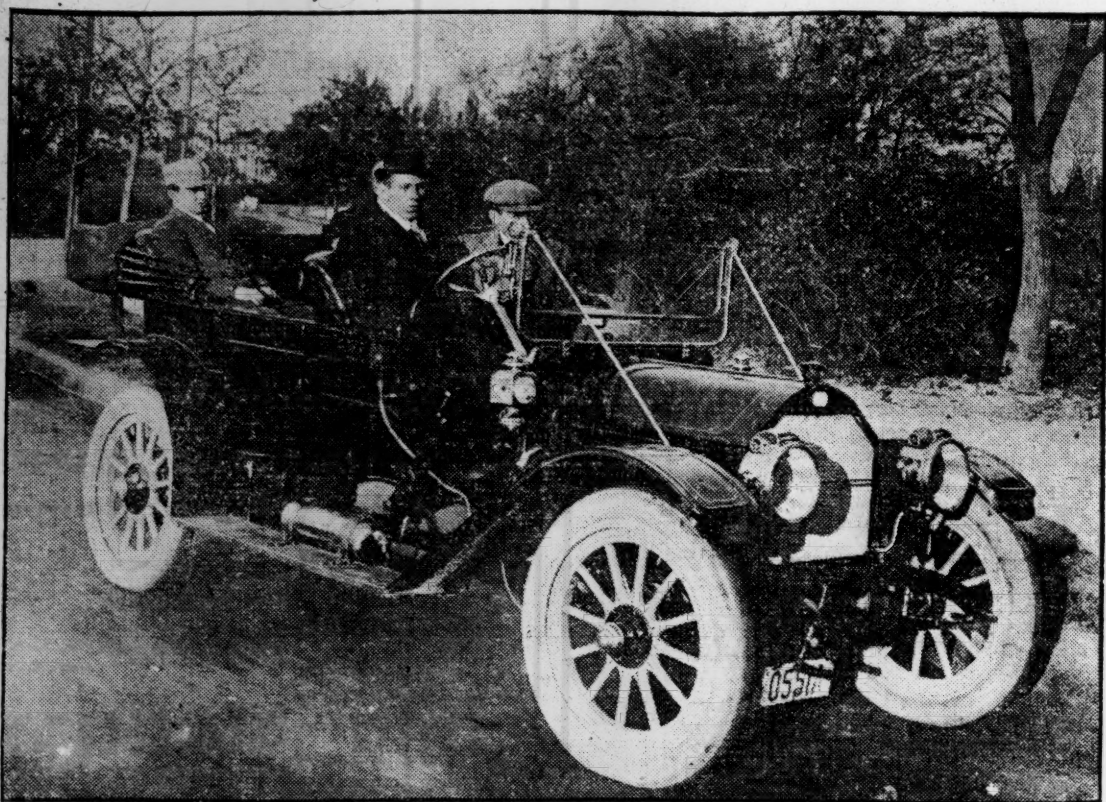
The Fadettes of Boston

ADMISSION After Five O'Clock, (Wednesday Only), FIFTY CENTS
ALL THE OTHER GREAT ATTRACTIONS AS USUAL

TUESDAY, OCT. 25—Y. M. C. A. DAY FOR ALL NEW ENGLAND
FRIDAY, OCT. 28—SCHOOL DAY FOR FIFTY-FIVE CITIES AND TOWNS
SATURDAY, OCT. 29—CAMBRIDGE AND SOMERVILLE SCHOOLS DAY

GREAT EXPOSITION POSITIVELY CLOSING SATURDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29
FREE LIST IT WILL TAKE A DAY TO SEE IT
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
CHILDREN 10 CENTS
SATURDAY, 10 CENTS

An Attractive Automobile Model for 1911



THE NEW COLE "30" TOURING CAR.

G. E. Habich, one of the firm of G. E. and H. J. Habich Company, New England agents for the car, is seen at the wheel.

AN AUTOMOBILE that promises to have a big trade demand in 1911 is the Cole 30, which has just been showing itself up wonderfully in different automobile events in various parts of the country. The latest record was the work of Endicott in the Vanderbilt races, where he won first prize in the Massapequa event.

The Cole 30 touring car is one that the manufacturers have taken much pains

with. It is a car that can be used for city or country, business or pleasure, one that has all the features of good lines, silent running and comfort.

The agents, G. E. and H. J. Habich Company, believe that the Cole 30 is something that New Englanders have, for some time, been looking for. These cars are made in the palace touring car, fore door touring car, fore door toy tonneau and roadster.

G. E. Habich believes the Cole 30 should receive careful inspection because of its easy riding qualities, as well as having a motor that runs silently and effectively. The several points which are especially featured in this car, and which are worthy of interest, are 118-inch wheel-base, double drop frame, 4 1/4 x 4 1/2 motor, detachable front doors, 34 x 4 tires, with demountable rims.

SAVANNAH AUTOISTS
BUSY PREPARING FOR
GRAND PRIZE RACE

Large Number of Laborers
Working on Speedway
Course to Make It Fast
for Events.

VALUABLE PRIZES

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Preparations are in full swing for the two big road races to be held here Nov. 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Savannah Automobile Club. Since it was decided to have the grand prize race run over the Savannah circuit instead of the Vanderbilt cup course, as was originally planned, the managers have been very active as but little time remains between now and the days of the contests for them to bring to a successful conclusion the thousand and one details that have to be met.

A gang of nearly 200 men has been put to work on the course and so rapidly is the work progressing that there is no doubt about the 18.5 miles circuit being in perfect trim, on the days of the contests. The circuit this year will be in better shape than ever before. With an ideal course and the fastest cars and the most famous drivers of America and Europe entered for competition, it is predicted that all road records are likely to be broken.

The international race for the grand prize of the Automobile Club of America will be run on the 12th. The entrant of the winning car will have the custody of the \$5000 gold trophy until it is competed for again. The Fiat Company is the present holder of the cup, it having been won in the 1908 grand prize race held at Savannah by Louis Wagner.

Several cash prizes are offered for the big race. The winning driver is to receive \$4000; the second \$2000 and the third \$1000. The total distance for the contest will be 407 miles, the cars will have to cover the 18.5 mile circuit 22 times.

The race for small cars which will be run the day before the grand prize event, promises to be the biggest race of its kind ever held in America for no less than 25 cars are pledged for competition already. Two trophies are offered for the contest, the Savannah challenge trophy and the Tiedman prize. The Savannah challenge trophy is offered to the entrant of the winning car in the 231 to 300 cubic inches piston class. Cars competing for this trophy will cover 15 laps of the course, making a total of 277.5 miles. The Tiedman trophy named in honor of Mayor George Tiedman of Savannah, is offered for entrant of winning car in the 161 to 230 cubic inches division of the light car race. Cars competing in this class will cover the course 10 times, making the mileage total 185 miles. In addition to the trophies the winners in both classes are to receive a cash prize of \$1000 apiece.

MOTOR SPEEDWAY
IS BEING PROJECTED
FOR NEW YORK CITY

Will Cost \$3,000,000 and Will
Be Suited for Athletic
Contests as Well as Auto-
mobile Events.

NEW YORK—It is reported that E. A. Moross, who successfully managed the contests on the Indianapolis motor speedway, is arousing much interest in his plans for a combined motor speedway, athletic grounds, aviation field, exposition building and country club here.

Mr. Moross has met several owners of desirable property, together with some financial men, in this city. One proposed site for the project has been inspected by Mr. Moross, and he believes that it can be utilized providing the price asked for it is reasonable. It is but 15 minutes from Broadway with good transportation facilities, but there are two other places that have also come under his notice, one of them being on Long island and the other in New Jersey.

The plans that Mr. Moross brought with him were submitted to an eminent engineer in this city, who pronounced them perfect for the proposed course and plant, which embraces a stall for motor cars, facilities for automobile manufacturers to test cars and also for demonstrations by agents.

The place will be so equipped according to the plans that it will be a general sports arena, and a bid can be made for the 1912 world's Olympic games. The total plant will call for an outlay of \$3,000,000, which will include the purchase of about 500 acres of land; and Mr. Moross and the financial people interested believe that bonds to that amount can be sold.

The building part of the proposition will call for the erection of a fine country club, the members of which will have full privileges of the ground, such as using their cars on the track and admission to all events. It is expected that fully 25,000 of these memberships can be sold.

Notes of Interest to the Automobilists

Arthur P. Young of this city has secured the sole agency for the sale of the Amplex cars in the state of Rhode Island.

George H. Phelps, formerly superintendent of Buick Company of Boston, is now treasurer and general manager of the American Simplex Company distribution of the valveless Amplex cars.

Because of the rapid growth of the business of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, which shows an increase of \$250,000 within the last 18 months, Henry Plov, the office manager of the Racine \$10,000,000 corporation, left for Paris this week to inaugurate a system of accounting similar to that in vogue among the larger American branches of the company.

Vincenzo Lancia, the famous European racing pilot who is the designer and builder of the Lancia car has been in this country for a business conference with C. H. Tangeman, president of the Hol-Tan Company, which is the American agent for his cars. Lancia had hoped to watch the grand prize race this year, but could not remain here long enough to go to Savannah for the race on Nov. 12.

A little book, "The Story of Selden and the Selden Car," which tells in a particularly interesting way the life story of the famous inventor of the gasoline automobile is being sent out by the The Selden Motor Vehicle Company. Any one desiring one of these books should write to the company at Rochester, N. Y. Failure to read the book means the loss of one of the most entertaining stories in connection with the great automobile industry.

The officials of the Chicago Motor Club expect to have between 35 and 40 entries for their five days 1000 mile reliability contest which starts on Nov. 7. One feature of the Chicago event that pleases the club officials is that makers of high priced cars are showing in the event, as the bulk of the entries in endurance contests so far this year have been medium or low priced machines. Five positive entries have been made.

Members of the Automobile Club of Hudson county are planning to have a club run from Jersey City to Easton, Pa., and return for Oct. 29 and 30. The distance to be driven on the two days will be 215 miles. The return trip from Easton will be made through Phillipsburg and Belvedere to Newton, where the tourists will have luncheon. Then they will continue the run through Andover, Dover, Rockaway, Hibernia, New Foundland, Pompton and Newark to Jersey City.

One of the interesting automobile manufacturers' publications just out is that of the Speedwell Motor Car Company, at Dayton, O. It is to be issued monthly and is somewhat of a departure from the usual line for the reason that, while it is primarily devoted to the Speedwell interests, it contains much that will interest the present and prospective car owner. Because of this, also, the Speedwell company will not confine its distribution to owners of that particular car, but will send it to any one who requests it.

Orlando F. Weber, until recently manager of the Palmer-Singer branch at Chicago, has been appointed general manager of the Palmer & Singer Manufactur-

ing Company, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Weber is a veteran of the automobile business in the West and was so successful as Chicago agent for a well known car that he was asked five years ago to take the New York agency, but he preferred to remain in the western metropolis. His brother, Charles Weber, succeeds him at the head of the Palmer-Singer branch at Chicago.

Fred H. Caley, state automobile registrar of Ohio, says that residents of his state have more automobiles in operation than the citizens of any other state in the country except New York. Mr. Caley has taken the records for the entire year of 1909 of the automobile departments of a number of the bigger states and compared them with the records this year up to the present time. The figures given out by him give the number of automobiles in use in Ohio as 32,051, a gain of 9044 over last year. Pennsylvania has 30,506, a loss of 3845.

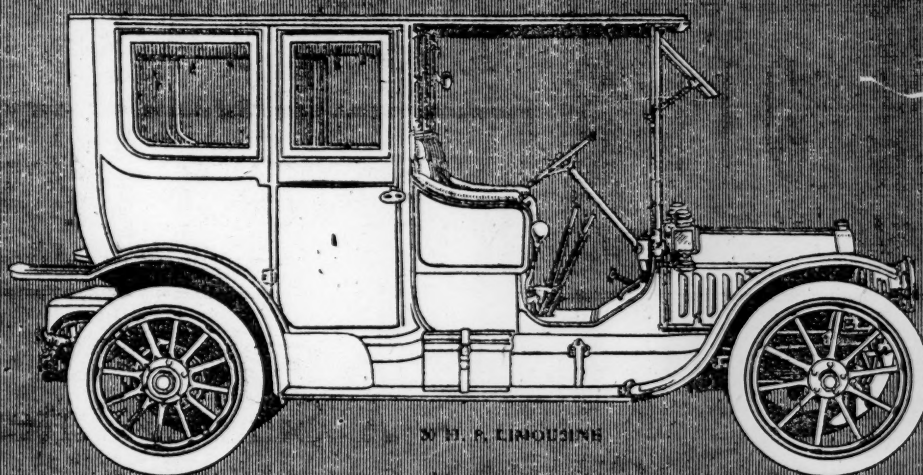
The spectacle of a man traveling from New Mexico to Ohio, to secure an automobile of a certain make, and departing empty-handed, hardly agrees with some of the over-production stories recently published. The car desired was an Elmore, and the would-be purchaser a man who is now the owner of a car bearing a well known name. However, he wanted an Elmore also, and as there was no agent in his immediate vicinity, he made the long trip to the factory at Clyde, O., only to be informed that the Elmore company was not in position to sell a single car of the 1911 model, owing to the fact that every car that is possible for the company to make has been allotted to the Elmore dealers.

SILENCE

COMFORT

Peerless

TOWN CAR



The supreme test of automobile perfection is the "personality" of the car—that aggregate impression of its character which survives all analysis. Of this quality in the Peerless the car alone can adequately speak.

The Peerless Motor Car Co. of New England

660 Beacon Street, Boston

Universal Motor Sales Agency

MARKETING AUTO
IN AMERICA AND
EUROPE DIFFERS

In This Country Manufactur-
er Builds Body as Well
as the Chassis. Not So
Abroad.

American and European methods in the marketing of motor cars differ radically but perhaps in no phase of the industry is the variance of customs so noticeable as in that of the handling of car bodies. Years ago in almost all the European manufacturing centers the custom was established of having the motor car maker provide the chassis alone and the body maker the body. This custom has been kept in existence to a large extent to this day although it forces the buyer of a car to deal practically with two companies instead of one.

Manufacturers in America, both by choice and the demand of motor car users adopted the plan of making the bodies as well as the chassis. The business men of America prefer to make their purchase of a car of a single deal with responsibility for the car centered in one concern. Another reason for the adoption of this method was that the manufacturer of the chassis, turning out cars in quantity, could make bodies at far less cost than a dozen or a hundred manufacturers scattered through all parts of the country could do the same work.

As a consequence of all this the making of bodies for his cars form a considerable part of the activity of the American manufacturer of motor vehicles today. An instance of this is at the Pierce-Arrow plant at Buffalo. Cast aluminum is the material used in all Pierce-Arrow bodies and if the body constructing and trimming buildings at the Buffalo factory were transformed into one structure, one story in height, they would form a building 60 feet in width and over one mile long.

PRINCETON LOOKS
FOR STRONG SOCCER
TEAM THIS SEASON

Athletic Association Has
Made New Rules Which
Should Make This Sport
More Popular.

ARE FOUR VETERANS

PRINCETON, N. J.—The outlook for the Princeton Association football season this year is better than ever before in the history of the sport here. Heretofore the soccer team has always struggled against three almost insurmountable obstacles.

First, there has been no insignia, and on this account the squad has suffered from a lack of good material from which to develop a team capable of making a creditable showing against such colleges as Columbia and Haverford, where association football ranks as a major sport.

Second, there has been no field to play on, and third, the soccer association has lacked funds. Soccer receives no budget from the Athletic Association, and has always supported itself.

This year all these faults have been remedied. The athletic committee has granted insignia and the hardest games of the season, Columbia and Haverford, are scheduled to take place on University field after Nov. 12, when the football team will have concluded its season. This will enable the association to keep abreast of its expenses.

Another improvement is in the schedule, which has been concentrated into a period of a little over a month, and already contains more games than ever

SPEAKER MAKES SCHEDULE.

Tris Speaker, the Boston American fielder who is touring from Boston to Hubbard, Tex., in a 1911 Velie car, reached Buffalo according to schedule Friday. He has covered 685 miles of his 2000-mile trip. During the week he has been greeted by the chief executives of Worcester, Springfield, New York, Syracuse and Buffalo. M. H. Luce of the New England branch of the Velie Motor Vehicle Company, received this telegram from Mr. Speaker today: "Roads are fine, car is running great. Not a skip in the motor. Tires show no wear. Every one is out to welcome us all along the line." This week Speaker will visit Erie, Pa., Cleveland, Toledo and South Bend, Ind. Wednesday he reaches Chicago and will be officially welcomed by the Chicago Automobile Club and members of the city government.

FILE WATER SUPPLY LOCATION.

OROVILLE, Cal.—George A. White, Louis Garblad and Michael E. Cavanaugh have filed with the county recorder an appropriation for 10,000 miners' inches of water in the south fork of the Feather river, it being stated that the water is to be diverted by a dam on the south fork near Woodville creek to be used for mining.

NEW HAYES CAR ARRIVES.

The 1911 Haynes car arrived in town this week and may be seen at the Haynes salesroom, 121 Massachusetts avenue.

before. The start of the season has also been delayed this year, so that men eliminated from other sports, such as fall track work, tennis, golf, rowing, football, etc., may have an opportunity of coming out for soccer. The first practise was held Friday on Brokaw field.

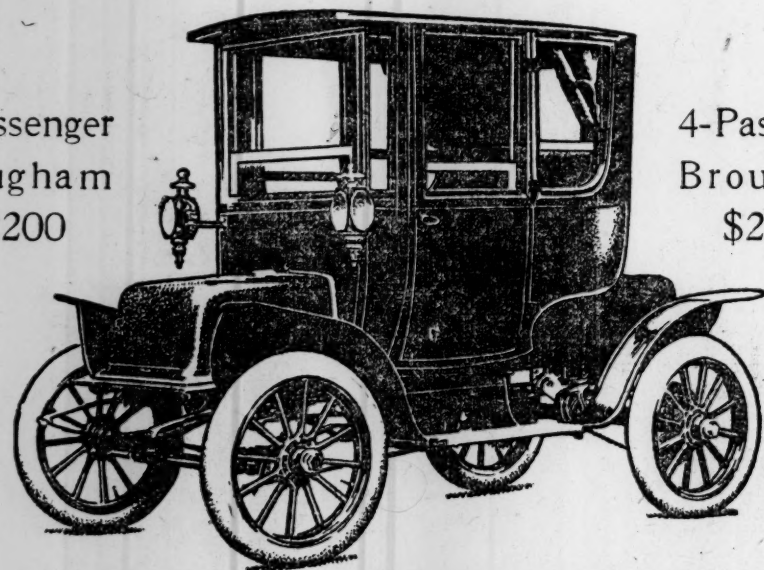
The men from last year's team still in college are: C. T. Baldwin '11, J. Dawson, H. N. Dell and J. Stoeber '12.

The schedule for this season is as follows:

Nov. 8, Montclair A. C. at Montclair; 19, Bensenville A. C. at Princeton; Dec. 3, Haverford College at Princeton; 10, Columbia University at Princeton; 17, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge.

Babcock Electric

3-Passenger
Brougham
\$2200



4-Passenger
Brougham
\$2600

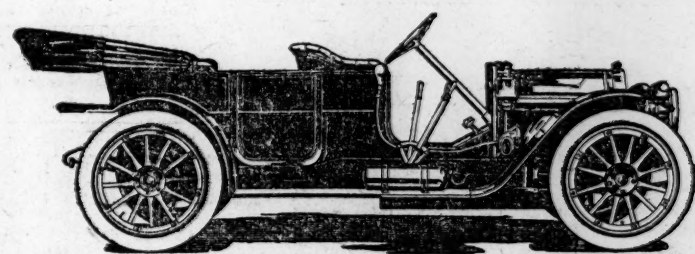
The Ideal Autumn and Winter Car

Waite Robbins Motor Co.

Tel. 3413 B. B.

549 BOYLSTON ST.

COLE 30.

1911 TOURING CAR
HAS ARRIVED

\$1600

Wheel Base 118 Inches. 30-36 Horsepower. Equip-
ment Includes 34x4 Tires with Demountable Rims.

G. E. & H. J. HABICH CO.

229 Berkeley Street

BOSTON

Phone 2840 B. B.

1873

1910

The Continental Clothing House

THE FREELAND & LOOMIS COMPANY, PROPRIETORS

THIRTY-SEVENTH Anniversary Sale

1873

1910

A Sale That Will Surprise New England

A Sale That Will Crowd Our Store

A Sale of Interest to Every Man, Woman and Boy

\$50,000 in Bargains

\$50,000 in Bargains

HISTORICAL



Thirty-seven years ago, in 1873, we opened our store, 744 to 746 Washington Street, now occupied by Osgood's Furniture Establishment, and soon became the Largest Wholesale and Retail Clothing House in New England. The block and location were outgrown in the early Eighties and the GREAT BOYLSTON BUILDING, corner Washington and Boylston Streets, was built to our order, making the finest clothing establishment in America and opened to the public November 2, 1888.



TWENTY-TWO YEARS HAVE PASSED

and we stand at the head of the retail clothing trade. Twenty-two years at the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets. THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS in business.

Now we propose to celebrate. The Biggest Bargain Sale Ever Attempted. Thirty-seven years of success. Thirty-seven years and we are celebrating, and we propose to give

\$50,000 IN BARGAINS

\$50,000 IN BARGAINS

\$50,000 in Good Clothes Bargains

READ

READ

READ

1000 Suits—The fad of the season, the suit they are all asking for, pencil stripe worsteds, black or blue background with white pencil stripe; suits made to sell at \$15, and you can't find one elsewhere in this quality for less than \$15. Our Anniversary Sale price..... **10.75**

Fine Worsteds—Here is the greatest bargain ever known in the clothing trade. A big lot and many patterns of finest fancy worsted suits, made by HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, and they make only the best. Suits usually sold at \$25 and \$28. To advertise our great sale we shall sell these suits at **16.50**

A Wonderful Stock of Good Clothes

Our Stock of Fine Suits is most complete. Not only are all the correct styles shown here but the variety is greatest in New England. We will show you more exclusive patterns—more artistic garments than any store in Boston. And, bear in mind that with every sale goes our unlimited guarantee of satisfaction. One thing is certain, you must be satisfied before we are. Suits \$25, \$22, \$20, \$18, \$15.

Our Spacious Overcoat Room is filled with a wonderful collection of fine garments. All the new styles are here in either the form-fitting or roomy boxcoats. Handsome grays, browns and fancy mixtures as well as the more conservative kerseys and meltons. \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$28, \$30, \$35, \$40.

SPECIAL BARGAIN SECTION—We have set aside four sections of our Children's Department, wherein you will find unusual bargains during our Anniversary Sale.

Boys' Clothes, Footballs and Watches

FOOTBALLS, KNIVES AND WATCHES FREE TO THE BOYS—With every purchase of \$5.00 or over in our Boys' Department we give choice of fine Football, Knife or Watch.

SECTION ONE—168 Blue Serge Knicker Suits, fast color and latest models; ages 9 to 17 years. Anniversary price **3.45**

SECTION TWO—285 School Suits, Norfolk and double breasted coats; ages 8 to 17 years. Anniversary price **2.95**

THIRD SECTION—243 Knee Pant School Suits, regularly sold at \$3.95 to \$5.00; ages 8 to 16 years. Anniversary price **1.85**

FOURTH SECTION—875 pairs of School Pants; ages 8 to 17 years; regular prices 50c and 75c. Anniversary price .. **39c** Or 2 for **75c**

Complete stock of Boys' Juvenile Suits, Overcoats and Reefers, ages 3 to 18 years. Prices **5.00 to 15.00**

Shoe Department

Following are a few items that will serve as an index to what you may find in real shoe bargains. Bear in mind, these are our regular guaranteed shoes.

Heavy Box Calf Bluchers, \$3.00 grade on sale **2.25**

Tan Grain Bluchers, \$5.00 grade on sale **3.35**

Velour Calf, button or blucher, \$4 value **2.95**

Double Sole Calf Blucher, \$5.00 value **3.35**

Furnishing Goods

This department is the most complete in New England and is loaded with bargains. Extra bargains quoted below for our Anniversary Sale.

Anniversary Bargains

25c Fancy Poplin 4-in-Hand Ties all colors **10c**
Fleeced-Lined Underwear, in natural color, 50c quality at **39c**

The Celebrated Wool-Tex Fleeced-Lined Shirts and Drawers. Sold everywhere at 75c, at **50c**
Camels' Hair Glastonbury Shirts and Drawers. Sold everywhere at \$1.00, at **69c**

Cooper's First Quality \$1.00 grade Balbriggan, at **85c**
Wright's Genuine Health Underwear. \$1.00 quality, first grade, at **85c**

Celebrated Contocook Blue Ribbed Underwear, genuine A brand, at **1.10**
Guyot and President Braces, 50c quality, at **39c**

Sweaters—Hosiery—Gloves

Anniversary Sale now going on. It will pay you to come miles to this sale—come early in the day Saturday, and avoid the crowd. Anniversary bargains all over the store. The coming week will be a great one.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

The Continental

651 to 657 Washington St.

Corner Boylston St.

Take Elevated Trains for Boylston and Essex.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

London's First Quadriga Will Include Figure of Peace



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

THE ARCH.

On Constitution hill, where the Quadriga will be placed.

THIS WEEK'S CENSUS RETURNS UP TO DATE BY OFFICIAL FIGURES

This week the census bureau at Washington issued enumeration figures as follows:

INDIANA.			
CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY.	1910.	1900.	
Columbus.	8,813.	8,130.	
IOWA.			
Missouri Valley City.	3,187.	4,010.	
MAINE.			
Portland.	58,571.	50,145.	
MARYLAND.			
Easton.	3,083.	3,074.	
MASSACHUSETTS.			
State.	2,805,246.	3,366,416.	
Barnstable County.	27,542.	27,826.	
Berkshire County.	105,259.	95,867.	
Bristol County.	318,573.	252,029.	
Dukes County.	1,504.	1,561.	
Essex County.	437,477.	357,690.	
Franklin County.	43,000.	41,200.	
Hampden County.	231,330.	175,905.	
Hampshire County.	63,327.	58,820.	
Middlesex County.	689,915.	565,496.	
Nantucket County.	2,962.	3,006.	
Norfolk County.	187,506.	151,539.	
Plymouth County.	144,337.	113,985.	
Suffolk County.	731,388.	611,417.	
Worcester County.	390,457.	346,558.	
Auburntown.	2,420.	1,621.	
Brookton.	56,878.	49,961.	
Chilopee.	25,410.	19,167.	
Fitchburg.	37,820.	31,531.	
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha.	124,000.	102,555.	
South Omaha.	26,250.	26,001.	
NEW JERSEY.			
West Hoboken.	35,403.	23,094.	
OHIO.			
Lima.	20,508.	21,723.	
Zanesville.	28,200.	25,358.	
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Norristown.	27,875.	22,265.	
Shenandoah.	25,775.	20,321.	

GRANITE CITY CLUB IS NOW A SOUTH SHORE LAND MARK

For 26 Years It Has Been Promoting Good Fellowship Among the Citizens of Quincy, Mass.

MAYORS ALL BELONG

QUINCY, Mass. — The Granite City Club is the oldest social club on the South Shore and has done much to promote good fellowship in the city of presidents. The club was organized March 29, 1884, under the name of the Quincy Associates, with 20 charter members.

The object of the organization was the promotion of acquaintance and social intercourse among the residents of Quincy and adjoining towns and maintaining a place for reading rooms and social meetings.

The charter members were Alonzo G. Durgin, Edward W. H. Bass, John F. Merrill, George S. Patterson, Edward Whitcher, William G. Sheen, William N. Eaton, A. D. Perry, A. Frank Buzzell, John H. Gilbert, Joseph C. Morse, G. H. Hitchcock, Frederick L. Jones, Charles H. Porter, Henry O. Fairbanks, Frank E. Hall, William A. Hodges and George L. Miller.

The first officers were: President, Charles H. Porter; vice-president, William A. Hodges; secretary and treasurer, John F. Merrill.

The club first had quarters in French's building in Chestnut street, but later it was moved to Hancock street, where a suite of rooms were fitted up for the members. On Feb. 21, 1891, the name of the club was changed to that of the Granite City Club and it was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

On Feb. 1, 1897, the club moved to its present quarters in the Savings Bank block, where it has a suite of rooms including a ladies parlor, a reading room, a kitchen and a billiard and pool room.

In the winter months billiard and pool and whist tournaments are held as are also musical and literary entertainments. This winter it is proposed to extend the work of the club. The membership is



(Photo by Noyes.)

HENRY F. TILDEN.

President of the Granite City Club at Quincy, Mass., since 1908, who is helping sustain its record.

142, and it includes men of all professions and trades and every incumbent of the mayor's chair since Quincy became a city has been a member of this club.

The following have served as presidents: Charles H. Porter, George H. Hitchcock, James Thompson, Joseph C. Morse, Dexter E. Wadsworth, James H. Peniman, Fred E. Jones, Charles N. Garey and Henry F. Tilden, who have filled the office since 1908.

STEEL INQUIRY ENDED.

WASHINGTON — A report by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, soon to be presented to President Taft, will largely govern the administration in determining whether or not it will prosecute the United States Steel Corporation on charges of violating the anti-trust law.



(Photograph by Mr. Hollaway, 118 Lancaster road, Notting Hill.)

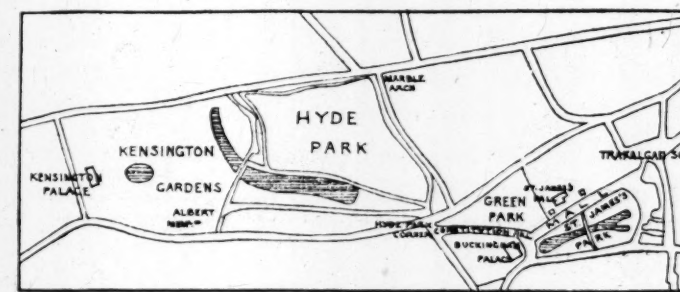
LONDON'S FIRST QUADRIGA.

Photograph taken in the studio of Capt. Adrian Jones, who courteously furnished The Monitor with this copy.

entrance of Hyde park is Apsley house, the residence of the Dukes of Wellington.

Years ago, when the entrance to Piccadilly between the two parks was broadened, the arch at the top of Constitution hill was moved back, and the statue of the Duke of Wellington, one of the worst in London, was removed and sent to Aldershot, while a new statue of him, by Sir Edgar Boehm, was erected in the center of the new space. Since then, the arch at the top of Constitution hill has been without any statuary. For some time, however, Capt. Adrian Jones, one of the ablest of English sculptors, has been engaged on a bronze quadriga, representing "Peace," which is to be placed in the arch where the Duke of Wellington's statue originally stood. The quadriga is in bronze, and by the courtesy of Capt. Adrian Jones, who has most kindly supplied us with a photograph, we are able to reproduce the statuary as it will eventually be seen.

The group, which represents "Peace,"



MAP OF SECTION.

Showing location where first Quadriga will be placed.

consists of a chariot, drawn by four horses, guided by a boy, behind whom there stands the figure of Peace, with a wreath upfield in the right hand. The whole group is worthy of the commanding position it is destined to occupy, and the horses in particular will maintain the great reputation that Capt. Adrian Jones has won for this particular phase

of art. At the other extremity of the drive, at the point where the mall opens into Trafalgar square, the great gateway, designed by Sir Aston Webb, which besides being a gateway is an extension of the admiralty buildings which lie by its side, is approaching completion, so that by the time of the coronation anybody entering the mall by way of Trafalgar



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

THE NEW ADMIRALTY BUILDINGS.

Photo also shows the gateway leading from the Mall to Trafalgar square.

Represents Chariot Drawn by Four Horses, Guided by Boy, Behind Whom Stands Figure of Peace.

CANAL ZONE SHOWS MARKED INCREASE IN AGRICULTURE

square will be able to drive along the north side of the Horse Guards' parade and, passing between the railing of St. James' park on the left and Marlborough house, the residence of the Queen Mother, St. James' palace and Stafford house, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, on the right, reach the gates of Buckingham palace. Then, skirting these on the right the road passes up Constitution hill, through the gateway on which the new quadriga will be placed, and crossing Piccadilly enters Hyde park through the great gate immediately to the west of Apsley house. Thence the road radiates in three branches. That immediately to the left skirts the south edge of Hyde park, inside the railings, until it reaches the Albert memorial within the gate of Kensington gardens, that in the center passes along the banks of the Serpentine, and eventually reaches the Ebury road at the point where Kensington gardens and Hyde park join on the north, while that on the right passes along the eastern edge of the park until it reaches the Marble arch, at the top of Oxford street.

Sugar cane, bananas, papayas and other fruits are grown, and in common with the other products find ready sale at Empire and Culebra, the nearest markets. Practically all the produce raised in this section is brought to town on pack animals, which cross the cut at Empire on the suspension bridge.

As showing the extent of this traffic, in one hour on a recent weekday morning, 29 pack animals passed over the bridge into Empire. West of Empire and in its immediate vicinity the country is settling up fast. There is a fairly good road as far as the rock quarry and two or three short roads running in other directions.

The road from Chorrera joins the macadamized highway near the rock quarry, but is a mere trail and of little value as a means of communication during the rainy season, and on this account the development along it is proceeding slowly.

The Panama-Corozal road has aided to a large degree the development of the land near by. When the road was first completed there were only a few scattered houses along the route. Today 25 or 30 may be counted. The most of them are tenanted by West Indians, who cultivate small patches of ground.

MONTREAL, Que.—A line of steamers navigating Hudson bay and establishing a new and more northern Atlantic trade is the prediction of Colonel Featherston, a British expert, who has just come from that little-known region on his way to England to present his report to British capitalists.

The capitalists interested in the scheme are heads of fleets of British steamers on the outlook for new fields of enterprise.

PREDICTS BOATS FOR HUDSON BAY.

TUFTS COLLEGE MONTHLY OUT FOR FIRST TIME THIS YEAR

CHARLES GOTT.

CLIFFORD E. WILLIAMS.

The editor-in-chief of Tufts Weekly, a publication devoted to news of the college, is an Arlington boy.

Williamamie (Conn.) student who has been appointed editor-in-chief of the Tuftonian.

changes have been made in this paper, which reports the general college news. For the first time it is provided with an office and editorial room, the location being in a suite in Curtis hall, one of the college dormitories. This paper is also the official news disseminator of Jackson College, in which a competition is now being waged for the editorial positions.

The present board of editors, which continues in power until next March, is as follows: Charles Gott of Arlington, editor-in-chief; Harold Eugene Moffitt of Malden, alumni editor; associate editors, John Edgar Libby of Auburn, Me.; Courtney Bruntton of Malden, Austin Wellington Fisher of Fitchburg, William Shipman Mauley of West Somerville and Frank Bates Fairbanks of Sudbury. Lewis Morton Whiting of Accord is business manager.

The Tufts Weekly, the other undergraduate publication, has already had several issues, one coming each week, as is indicated by its name, a number of

rejecting it proved to be a misapprehension of its true value.

The area included in the study was approximately 13,000,000 acres. On this 100 board feet of timber which had sustained the ravages of fire and was still in the hands of the government, and was still merchantable. It constituted, in fact about 4 per cent of the total merchantable stumpage. About 50 per cent of this was fit to saw for lumber, and all of it was capable of being utilized in the round.

In many places, it was found, the opinion prevailed that such timber is much weaker than seasoned green timber, and that the longer it stands the weaker it becomes. This view was found to be quite wrong, as timber of this sort, if sound, was found by actual test to be almost as strong as seasoned green timber and much stronger than green timber before seasoning.

Such timber has been used largely in the round for mine timbers, coal props, telephone poles, railroad ties and fence posts, while the better grades are used for dimension stock, but not much for inch stuff except as cut up stock. For mine timbers it is reported to be better than green timber, because perfectly seasoned and light. It is estimated that the mines of Leadville, Colo., use 350,000 board feet of this timber each month. For 15 years it has been used for railroad ties in the Pike's Peak national forest, and in Denver, Colo., it has been used for a number of years for boxes. It is eminently suited for boxes and crates because it is odorless and perfectly seasoned. A package made from it does not shrink or warp, but remains as tight as when first made. In fact, this sort of timber has been used for almost everything to replace live green timber except thin sawed stuff, and to a large extent there is considered to be no reason why it should not be used for that.

BRITISH TEXTILE PROTEST.

WASHINGTON — The English protest against the recent textile import regulation has been presented to the treasury department today by Alfred Mitchell Innes, charge d'affaires of the British embassy.

is for the forest service to find out. It is presumed that private owners will act in accord with the government in hastening the disposal of this sort of timber. An impetus to this form of cooperation was given by the Western Pine Manufacturers' Association, headed by J. P. McGoldrick of Spokane, which at its last meeting, called to consider the best means of dealing with the situation in the burned districts, adopted resolutions urging saw-mill owners and manufacturers to direct every effort to salvage this timber, also to assist the government and timber holders not owning mills in handling the products of the fire-swept forests.

It was resolved to petition the federal government for an appropriation to provide a more adequate system of patrolling its forests, the money being available to construct trails and telephone lines. It was also urged upon the government to consider the advisability of training the soldiers of the regular army so that they could be employed for patrol work in the national forest reserves during the season, May to October, when the risk is most imminent. The resolution concluded:

"The government and private concerns realize that if properly manufactured the market for our products is the whole United States and that every portion of this crop that comes but once in a lifetime should and can be preserved and utilized; but to make possible the proper and best use and the widest distribution of this resource, the most thorough and intelligent cooperation is necessary, as all the people are interested and each must do his share to make practical conservation a success."

A study of the amount, location and quality of fire-killed timber and of the extent to which it was used, made by the forest service in a number of the national forests in the southern Rocky mountain regions, as reported by E. E. Hodson, forest assistant, in 1907, brought out two things very strikingly one, that sound dead timber is valuable; and the other, that, though widely used in some localities, it is not regarded in others as worth using. The timber that was not being used was found to be fully as good as the other; the only cause for

rejection of it proved to be a misapprehension of its true value.

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"The government and private concerns realize that if properly manufactured the market for our products is the whole United States and that every portion of this crop that comes but once in a lifetime should and can be preserved and utilized; but to make possible the proper and best use and the widest distribution of this resource, the most thorough and intelligent cooperation is necessary, as all the people are interested and each must do his share to make practical conservation a success."

A study of the amount, location and quality of fire-killed timber and of the extent to which it was used, made by the forest service in a number of the national forests in the southern Rocky mountain regions, as reported by E. E. Hodson, forest assistant, in 1907, brought out two things very strikingly one, that sound dead timber is valuable; and the other, that, though widely used in some localities, it is not regarded in others as worth using. The timber that was not being used was found to be fully as good as the other; the only cause for

rejection of it proved to be a misapprehension of its true value.

The area included in the study was approximately 13,000,000 acres. On this 100 board feet of timber which had sustained the ravages of fire and was still in the hands of the government, and was still merchantable. It constituted, in fact about 4 per cent of the total merchantable stumpage. About 50 per cent of this was fit to saw for lumber, and all of it was capable of being utilized in the round.

In many places, it was found, the opinion prevailed that such timber is much weaker than seasoned green timber, and that the longer it stands the weaker it becomes. This view was found to be quite wrong, as timber of this sort, if sound, was found by actual test to be almost as strong as seasoned green timber and much stronger than green timber before seasoning.

Such timber has been used largely in the round for mine timbers, coal props, telephone poles, railroad ties and fence posts, while the better grades are used for dimension stock, but not much for inch stuff except as cut up stock. For mine timbers it is reported to be better than green timber, because perfectly seasoned and light. It is estimated that the mines of Leadville, Colo., use 350,000 board feet of this timber each month. For 15 years it has been used for railroad ties in the Pike's Peak national forest, and in Denver, Colo., it has been used for a number of years for boxes. It is eminently suited for boxes and crates because it is odorless and perfectly seasoned. A package made from it does not shrink or warp, but remains as tight as when first made. In fact, this sort of timber has been used for almost everything to replace live green timber except thin sawed stuff, and to a large extent there is considered to be no reason why it should not be used for that.

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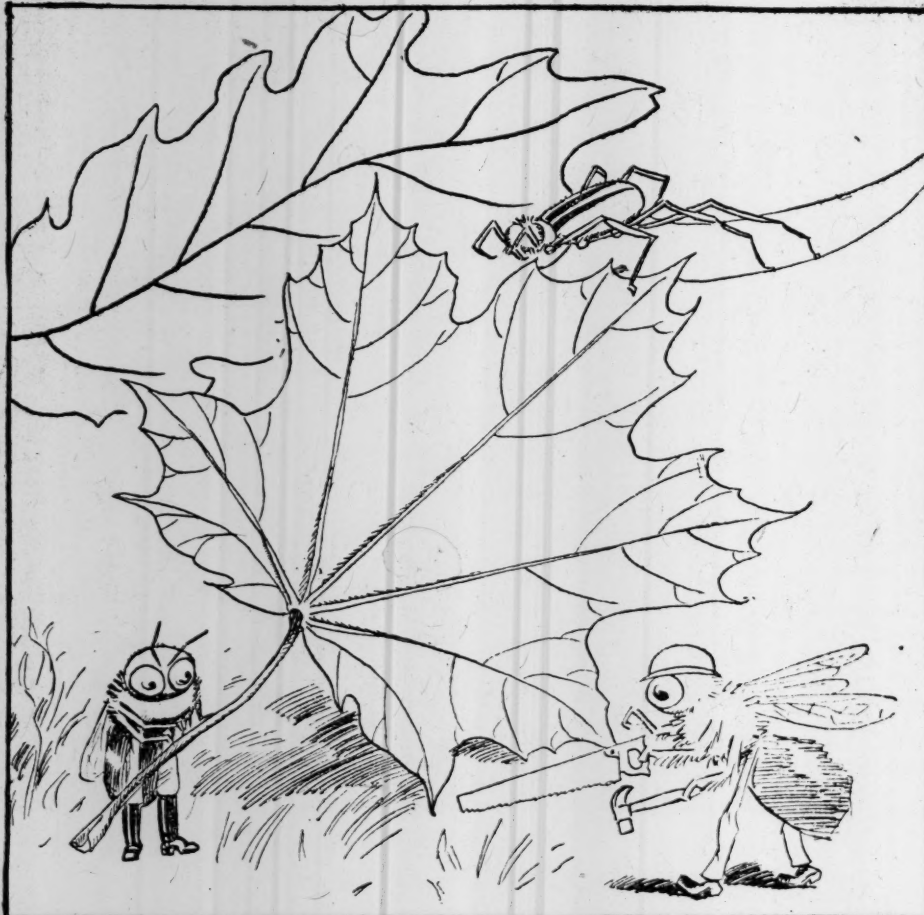
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

THE BUSYVILLE BEES



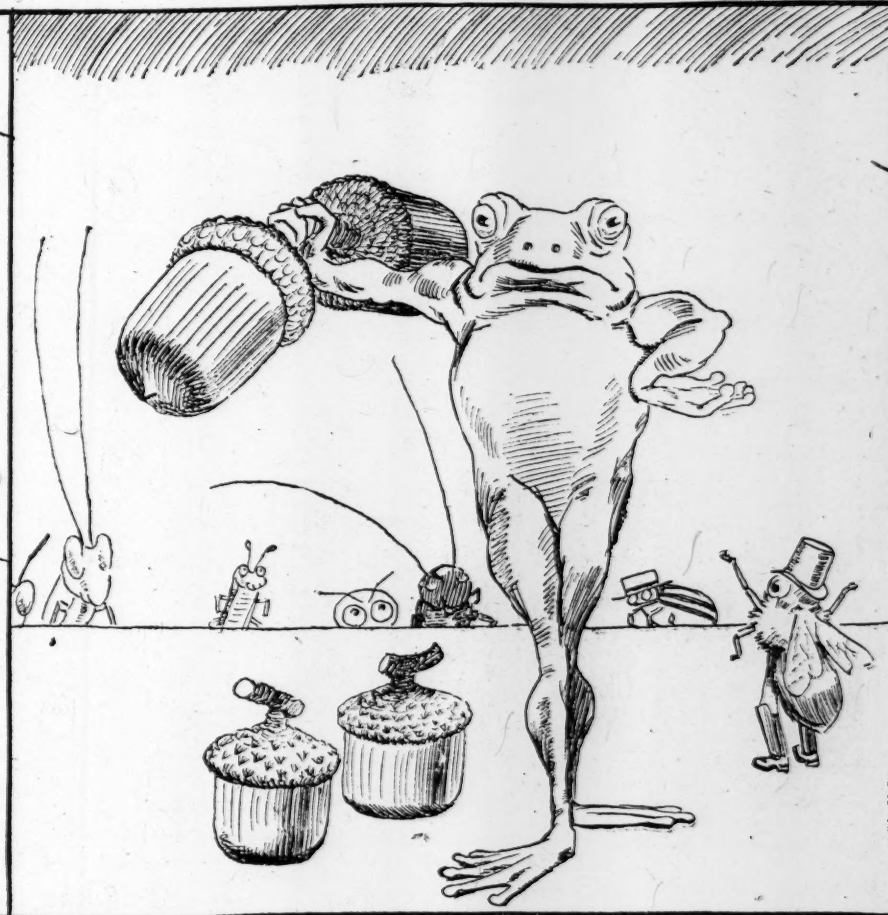
Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by . . . M. L. BAUM



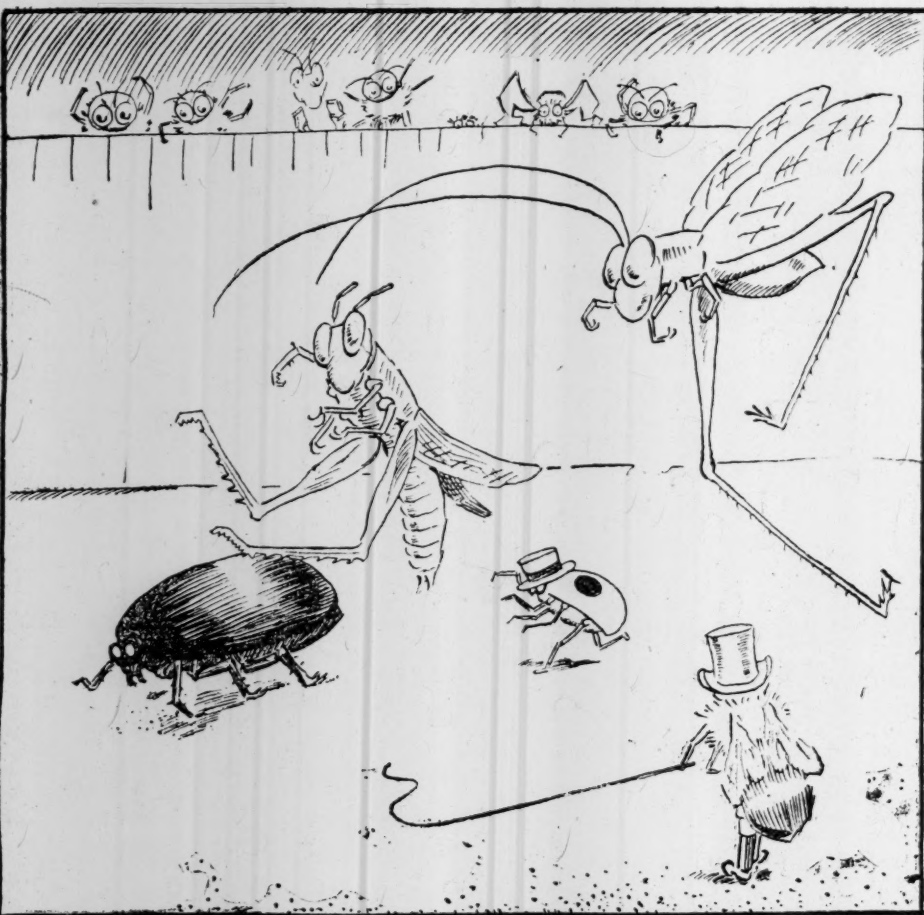
I.
Bill Sawyer to Spider says, "My! how they work us
A-buil-ding a tent for the Busyville circus!"
For Buzz now intends to amuse all his friends,
And when he's in-tent, he'll accomplish his ends.



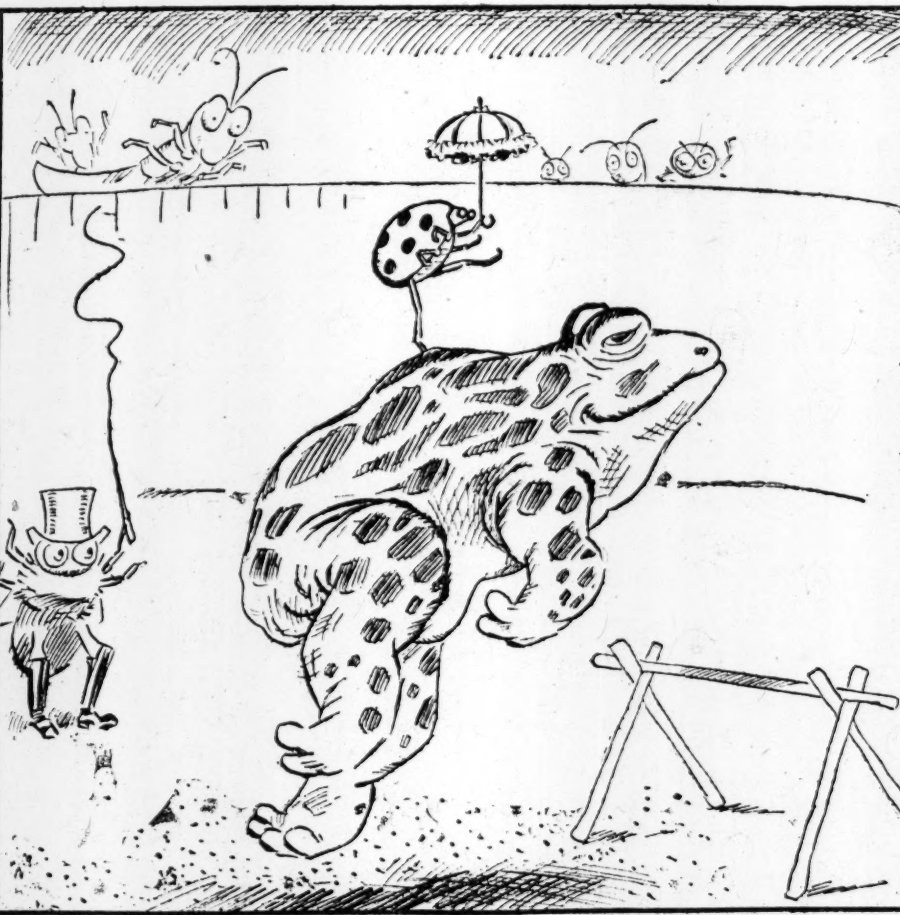
II.
The chariot race was four hours' steady ROAR!!
The thing was to see which could travel the slower;
'Twas all but a tie till one snail on the sly
Won the race—for he lost when he drew in his eye.



III.
Of the Strong Frog our Ringmaster Buzz had to say
"Am-phib-ious folks are as honest as day";
Frog lifts with one hand a whole flower-sack of sand,
His dumb-bells can talk and say, "This beats the band."



IV.
The clown bugs and tumblers make plenty of fun;
Their antics are frantic, they amble and run;
They ride a greased June-bug, or try to, and some bug
That came to complain said 'twas only a humbug.



V.
The thoroughbred Hoptoad is ridden in style
By Mamazelle Lady Bird—notice her smile;
Although Lady Bird'll ne'er flinch at a hurdle
You never can get her to wear a tight girdle.



VI.
Next, peanuts and pink lemonade go the rounds,
And now here they come trooping out of the grounds;
Their thanks they all mention for Buzz's attention,
In future not one will the Busyville tent shun.

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THE BOY AND THE BEES

MANY, many years ago the people in Germany lived in little towns with high walls around them. They built walls around their towns because they had quarrels with other towns. The walls protected them against their enemies. Sometimes people kept beehives on the high walls. The bees would fly away into the fields outside to gather honey. There were not many flowers inside the city to get honey from. One morning two baker boys were

hungry. They had to get up very early. Some fine rolls had just been taken from the oven. The boys thought it would be fine to have some rolls and honey.

"Let us go up on the walls and get some honey out of one of the hives," said John.

"But the bees will sting us," answered James. "Besides, the watchman on the walls might see us. Then we would be in trouble of another kind."

John, however, persuaded James to go. The two boys stole out of the shop, and ran across the street. In a few minutes they were creeping up the stairs that led to the top of the wall.

There was no watchman to be seen. He had gotten sleepy, probably, and had gone somewhere to sleep. But there was a noise coming from somewhere.

The boys listened, but all was quiet again. They made their way along the wall till they came to the hives.

Then they covered their faces and got ready to rob the bees of their treasure. John was just lifting the top from one of the hives when he heard another strange noise. He dropped the hive hurriedly.

The noise seemed to come from outside of the wall. The boys looked over, and saw a small army. It was the people of Lint, who had come to attack the town.

Both boys were frightened at first.

They saw, however, that something must be done to save the town.

"James," said John, "you run yonder and ring the bell. I will tumble the beehives down on their heads."

James did as he was told. John pushed a hive over the wall. It fell on the leader's head and went to pieces. The bees were angry at being disturbed this way. They flew at the men and stung their hands and faces, so that they were glad to run away.

Another beehive came tumbling down and then another. And the angry bees put the whole army to flight.

By this time the bell had called the people out to defend the town. But the army had already departed. The two boys and the bees had saved the town.

The boys were not punished. Instead, the people praised them for their wise acts. It was decided to erect a monument in their honor.

One of the boys afterward became mayor of the city. The other was long known as the most famous baker of his time.—A Rhine legend from "Child Lore."

CAUGHT.

Mamma: How many sisters did your new playmate tell you he had?

Willis: He's got one. He tried to catch me by saying he had two half-sisters, but he'll find out I've studied fractions.—Harpers Young People.

THE PONY ENGINE

ONCE upon a time a little freight car loaded with coal stood on the track in a coal yard.

The little freight car waited for an engine to pull it up the hill and over the hill and down the hill on the other side.

Over the hill in the valley people needed the coal on the little freight car to keep them warm.

By and by a great big engine came along, the smokestack puffing smoke and the bell ringing, "Ding! Ding! Ding!"

"Oh, stop! Please stop, big engine!" said the little freight car. "Pull me up the hill and over the hill and down the hill, to the people in the valley on the other side."

But the big engine said, "I can't, I'm too busy." And away it went.—Choo! Choo! Choo! Choo!

The little freight car waited again a long time till a smaller engine came puffing by.

"Oh, stop! dear engine, please stop!" said the little freight car. But the engine puffed a big puff and said, "I can't, you're too heavy. Then away I went, too.—Choo! Choo! Choo! Choo!"

"Oh, dear!" said the little freight car, "what shall I do? The people in the valley on the other side will be so cold without any coal."

After a very long time a little pony

engine came along, puffing just as hard as a little engine could.

"Oh, stop! dear engine, please stop and take me up the hill and over the hill and down the hill, to the people on the other side," said the patient little freight car.

The pony engine stopped right away and said: "You're very heavy and I'm not very big, but I think I can. I'll try. Hitch on!"

All the way up the hill the pony engine kept saying, "I think I can, I think I can, I think I can!" quite fast at first.

Then the hill was steeper and the pony engine had to pull harder and go slower, but all the time it kept saying: "I think—I can—I think—I can—I can!" till it reached the very top with a long puff—"Sh-s-s-s-s!"

Away went the happy little pony engine saying very fast, "I thought I could! I thought I could! I thought I could! I thought I could!"—Mary C. Jacobs, in Kindergarten Magazine.

BOAT MADE OF NEWSPAPERS.

One of the most remarkable boats on record was built recently in St. Augustine. It is made almost entirely of newspapers, put together with shellac, and the outside layer exhibits headings of papers from every state in the Union, from nearly every country in Europe and

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

CONUNDRUM AUCTION.

SELECT a jolly person as auctioneer, and have your articles wrapped up in such a way as to disguise their character. Each player should be supplied with a number of beans to represent money, wrapped in a Japanese paper napkin, and that is to represent his whole wealth. The articles are sold to the highest bidder. As an article is "knocked down" to a bidder it must be opened for the company to see, and as your articles are chosen with this in view it is easy to perceive the laughter that will follow. These articles should be merely trifles, with an occasional "find" to stimulate the excitement of bidding, and written catalogues in conundrum form, without the solutions being added, increase the fun, as you will see when he has excelled himself in praise of a "bit of old lace," which, when purchased and the package

opened, resolves itself into shoe lace. Here is a list of articles and the conundrum catalogue:
A bit of old lace—shoe lace.
A portrait of Queen Victoria—an English copper penny.
Study in black and white—chalk and coal.
Souvenir of wedding day—rice.
The traveler's guide—time table.
A marble group—several marbles.
A pair of slippers—bit of orange peel and banana skin.
A mighty weapon—a pen.
A bit of Indian jewelry—a bead bracelet.
The first American—cent with Indian's head.
The most honored American—postage stamp with head of Washington.
A new writing machine—a new pencil.
Hawthorne's masterpiece—Letter A painted scarlet.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

The mile trip from St. Augustine to New York. It is 20 feet long, and when completed weighed 91 pounds.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

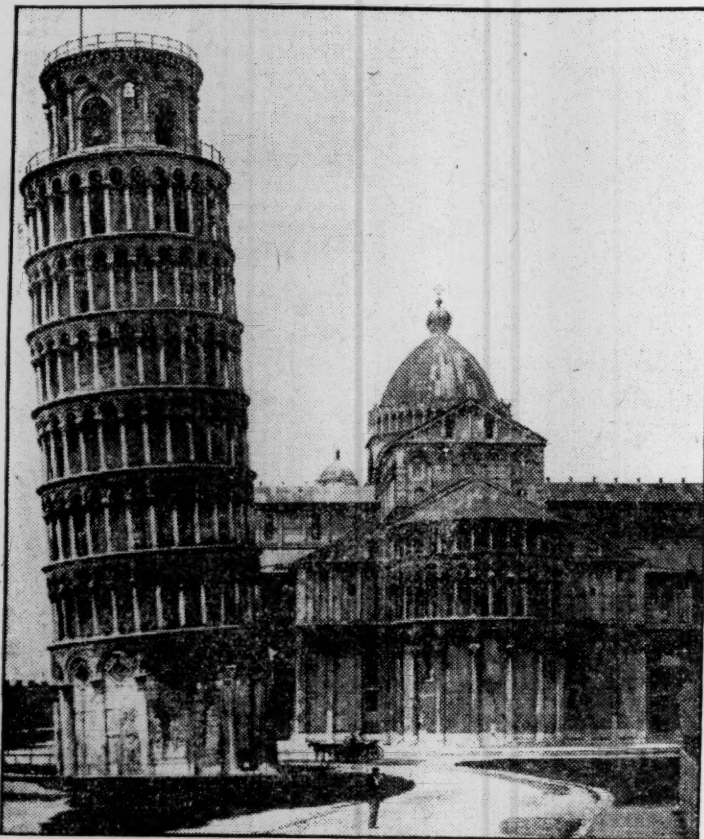
CHARADE.

My first is that which is never old;
The sort of things that at shops are sold.
My second is something discovered, you see;
It may be a purse; it may be a tree.
My third is not water, though with water 'twill mix,
And some of it baked will turn into bricks.
My whole is the name of a country nearby,
And you'll solve it, I'm sure, if you will but try.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Tire.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
WESTWARD FROM BOSTON.—XXXI

(Photo by Spooner & Co., London.)
LEANING TOWER OF PISA, ITALY.

This structure is 183 feet high and is 13 feet 8 inches out of the perpendicular.

FROM Venice on the east our party of young Monitor travelers trips across Italy to Pisa on the west. Pisa, early a Roman colony, was in the middle ages one of the greatest commercial and maritime cities of the Mediterranean, and was once the rival of Genoa and Venice. After a long period of existence as an independent city and state, it was finally subdued in 1509 by Florence, passing under the control of that city. The origin of Pisa is very ancient, and is involved in obscurity. The Romans believed it to date from the days of Troy, and also gave a legendary account of its foundation by colonists from Greece. Strabo mentions it as one of the bravest of Etruscan cities. From Polybius we learn that in 225 B. C. it was already the friend of the Romans.

The principal sights in Pisa are the cathedral, built in 1063, in the Romanesque style, and containing paintings by Andrea del Sarto and Ghirlandajo; the baptistery, begun in 1153, with a pulpit by Nicolo Pisano; the campanile, or Leaning Tower, from which a beautiful view of the surrounding country can be had; the Campo Santo, with a cloister decorated with frescoes by painters of the Tuscan school of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Most interesting to our party, from its

novel construction, is the Leaning Tower. This is a round tower, the noblest, according to Freeman, of the southern Romanesque. Though the walls at the base are 13 feet thick, and at the top about half as much, they are constructed throughout of marble. The basement is surrounded by a range of semicircular arches supported by 15 columns, and above this rise six arcades with 30 columns each. The eighth story, which contains the bells, is of much smaller diameter than the rest of the tower, and has only 12 columns.

It is less to the beauty of its architecture, great though that is, than to the fact that, being 11 feet 2 inches (or, if the cornice be included, 13 feet 8 inches) out of the perpendicular, the tower strikes the imagination in a way peculiarly its own. The entire height is 183 feet, but the ascent is easy by stairs in the wall, and the visitor hardly perceives the inclination till he reaches the top and from the lower edge of the gallery looks "down" along the shaft receding to its base. There is no reason to suppose that the architects, Bonanno and William of Innsbruck, intended that the campanile should be built in this oblique position; it would appear to have assumed it while work was still in progress.

LOBSTERS AS TRAVELERS.
The officials of the fish commission being desirous of learning certain facts as to the habits of lobsters—whether or not they migrate from their homes, how often they shed their shells, etc.—once experimented at the fish hatchery at Woods Hole, Mass. Tags were fastened to 400, which were then set free. Notices were afterward sent out to lobstermen to watch for the tags and to return tagged lobsters to the station with notes as to their capture.

Three years later many of the lobsters had not been heard from. Enough was learned, however, to indicate that the lobster, slow as may be his movements on land, finds himself able to travel pretty much whither he listeth in the water. One of them was sent back by a lobsterman who found it in his pot on the shore of Long Island, about 100 miles from the point where it had been liberated.

Many others were caught in the vicinity of Block Island, a considerable distance from Woods Hole. Within 15 days from the time the lobsters were put into the ocean, one was taken 15 miles west of Woods Hole.

The longest distance attained by any of the wanderers was that of one caught off the Jersey coast, 200 miles from home.—Kennebec Journal.

BLOWING HER HORN.
Teddy had never seen a cow. While on a visit to the country he walked out across the fields with his grandfather. There they saw a cow, and Teddy's curiosity was greatly excited.

"What is that, grandfather?" he asked, breathlessly.

"Why, that's only a cow," was the reply.

"And what are those things on her head?" was the next question.

"Those are her horns." The two walked on. Presently the cow moaned loud and long. Teddy was amazed. Looking back, he exclaimed: "Which horn did she blow, grandfather?"

THAT WATCH TRICK.
In the last paragraph of the article "Puzzling Trick With Watch," printed on the Children's Page of The Monitor on Saturday, Oct. 15, the second line should have read "number 20," instead of "number 2."



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.

EDITED BY J. RUSSELL REED,
39 Rindge Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

ONE who was largely instrumental in the founding of philately in America was John Walter Scott, born in London in 1845. He embarked in the stamp business in the city of New York in the summer of 1863, and was head of what is now the largest stamp firm in the United States besides being the editor of one of our greatest stamp journals. In a few years he resigned from the firm and engaged in other business. Later on, however, he again turned his attention to the stamp business in New York, where he has been located ever since. He published the first stamp album in this country, which has been improved each year, and he is now issuing a small house organ known as the Metropolitan Philatelist, which is used as an authority on many subjects. Mr. Scott is a lover of art and literature. Wherever the word "stamp" is known, "Scott" is always associated with it, which has earned him the title of "the father of philately in America."

THE PHILATELIC ZOO.

In the zoological Museum of the Victoria University, Manchester, Eng., are displayed in glass cases stamps from all over the world, bearing the pictures of animals, birds and fishes, and placed beside each one is a miniature map with the section marked plainly in red, showing the place that issues the stamp and the native haunts of the creatures depicted. The stamps show splendid pictures of the animals and some collectors make a separate collection of them for zoological purposes.

Among the countries issuing animal stamps are: Canada, Kongo, Guatemala, French Colonies, Malaya, Nyassa, New-Frenchland, North Borneo, Peru, Tasmania and Labuan, on which stamps may be seen beavers, the rhinoceros, the hippo-

potomus, horses, elephants, tigers, reindeer, crocodiles, dogs, kangaroos, camels, giraffes, monkeys, seals, swans, eagles and peacocks.

DEVELOPMENT OF PENNY POST.

The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly of London is the authority for the following table of the development of the penny post:

First penny post set up in London and suburbs by Robert Munn—1681.

Adopted in Dublin—1774.

Sir Rowland Hill first proposed his plan of penny post—1837.

After investigation by a committee of the House of Commons, Hill's scheme was adopted and came into force Jan. 10, 1840.

Postage rates lowered—October, 1871.

United States adopted penny post (two cents) for home letters—October, 1883.

Canada and United States arrange a penny post—1888.

Celebration of the jubilee of penny postage Jan. 10-15, 1890.

Germany extends the advantages of penny post to her colonies and protectorate May, 1899.

Imperial penny post established between Great Britain and every part of the British Kingdoms excepting Australia and New Zealand, December, 1900.

New Zealand adopts penny post to United Kingdom January, 1901.

Imperial penny post from Great Britain to New Zealand announced April, 1902.

Also to Chinese ports May, 1902.

Penny post to Australia introduced April, 1905.

Penny post to United States came into force October, 1908.

STAMP DICTIONARY.

Adhesive—A stamp, gummed or otherwise, which can be glued to an envelope.

Block—A square of four stamps.

Bogus stamps—Counterfeits.

British Colonials—Stamps used in any part of the colonies belonging to Great Britain.

C. A.—A watermark on British stamps standing for "Crown Agents."

Canceled—Stamps effaced by the postmaster either with pen and ink, or with an inked stamp, to show they have been used.

Carton paper—Extremely thick paper.

C. C.—A watermark on British stamps standing for "Crown Colony."

Colonials—Stamps used in the colonies controlled by any nation.

Continental—Stamps from Europe. A term more commonly used to express the cheaper varieties.

STAMP NOTES.

A great international postage stamp exhibition was held in Bern, Switzerland, Sept. 3-12. There were over 200 exhibits showing collections, and their combined value was estimated at \$1,000,000. Many notable collectors exhibited and medals were awarded as prizes.

The postal authorities of the Argentine Republic intend to form an official collection of stamps and will contribute several thousand dollars each year for this purpose. The Argentine government gave 5000 pesos toward the philatelic exhibition held in Buenos Aires last month.

Great Britain issued the first postage stamp, which was a one penny black, measuring $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and bore an allegorical design representing Britannia sending letters to all parts of the earth.

Collectors will frequently come across three "U. S. Army Frank" stamps printed in red, blue and brown. These stamps were printed during the Spanish-American war by some enterprising individual and are of no philatelic value. They resemble the regular postage stamp and are frequently found in collections.

BOYS WHO WEAR APRONS.

All French boys, when they go to school, have aprons on—usually black aprons. Their mothers are too careful to let them wear their jackets and blouses in school to be soiled and worn out. As all boys have them on, they do not mind it; but when an American boy goes to school in France he feels very queer in an apron just like a girl's.

Most French schoolrooms have long wooden desks and benches, all painted black where the paint isn't worn off. As many as six or eight children can sit on one bench.

French scholars are usually happy, and their teachers are kind, although they have to stay in the schoolroom until 6 o'clock and have only one half holiday.

—Apples of Gold.

KITTY'S TIGER-LILIES

KITTY lived in New Orleans, and when she went to visit grandpa and grandma who lived in the country, she was told that the tiger-lilies would soon be in bloom, and she asked grandpa and grandma as many questions as a little girl five years old could.

"Are they like tigers, grandpa?" asked she.

"Well, perhaps they are a very little bit," said grandpa smiling. "They are brownish or yellowish, but they don't bite or scratch, as tigers do, so, my dear, you need not be afraid to pick the first one you see and have it for your very own."

Kitty had always lived in the city, and this was her first visit to the country, but she had seen pictures of tigers in a large book, which—nurse would hold on her lap and show her when she was tired playing with her dolls. Nothing interested her more than the pictures of the tigers. She now began to watch the lily bed faithfully. Rows and rows of tall green lily stalks stood at the bottom of the garden, and every morning Kitty would walk up and down the path which bordered the lily bed, looking for a tiger-lily blossom.

"Oh, how I wish it would come! But it will come, won't it grandpa?" she asked every morning at breakfast.

"Just as sure as the sun shines and the rain falls," answered grandpa.

And one bright morning, Kitty saw something among the green lily leaves which grew close to the ground.

"There it is!" exclaimed Kitty, trembling with delight. "It's lovely, and I found it all by my lone self. Oh, I'm so glad, I'll pull it right off and take it into the house. It's mine—it's mine!"

Now this tiger-lily Kitty had found was quite small, and she held it in her little hands until she could gather up her apron and drop it in, then she ran as fast as she could to the house.

Grandpa was standing on the back piazza.

"I got it, I got it, grandpa!" exclaimed Kitty. "Here it is in my apron—a lovely tiger-lily, and it won't bite one bit!"

"Well, my child, you'll break it if you carry it in your apron," said grandpa. "Better hold it in your hand."

"I can't, grandpa, it squirms so, but I can hold it in my apron," said Kitty, al-

most out of breath, as she climbed the piazza steps.

"Oh, do look, grandpa! Just look at it!" and she opened her apron for grandpa to see.

"Well, Kitty, you have got a rare tiger-lily!" and then grandpa laughed so loud that grandpa came running to see what was the matter. And what do you think was in dear little Kitty's apron?

Grandpa held up her hands in astonishment and said, "You dear baby! and did you think that was a tiger-lily?"

"Why yes, grandpa," answered Kitty, opening wide her blue eyes. "It's brown and yellow and it's mine! Look at it, grandpa, how pretty it is!"

And, true enough, it was a pretty little brownish lily with the sharpest black eyes that looked like beads. Grandpa took the harmless little creature in his hand and told Kitty about it. And he told her about other little lizards that lived in the Alleghany mountains and in Australia and Africa that had rings and spots on them, until Kitty's blue eyes opened wider than ever. Then he put the lily on the floor, and it ran about, to Kitty's great delight. She was not afraid of the lily, but the lily was very much afraid of every one, and after a while grandpa carried it back to its home in the lily-bed.

A little later the tiger-lilies did bloom, and Kitty picked the first splendid blossom and put it in a vase. She would not tell which she liked the best, the lily or the lizard, and would say, "They are both so pretty, but one can run about, can't it, grandpa?" And after Kitty's visit grandpa and grandma always called the little lizards they saw in the garden "Kitty's tiger-lilies!"—Little Folks Monthly Magazine.

ADVICE TO BOYS.

Lucius Tuttle, who recently resigned his position as president of the Boston & Maine railroad, gives the following advice to boys:

Work hard. Then work so hard that you won't hear the bell for stopping.

Then work a little harder yet. Be patient and plodding. The plodding is one of the main things.

Begin at the bottom of the ladder. Better begin there and work up than farther up and have to work down.

Don't look for a pull. Pull may be all right, but it's push that counts.

Children's Camera Contest



PUSSY'S RIDE.

Award to A. Van Antwerp, Pecatonica, Ill.

THE question is "What is the boy in the picture saying?" Can you tell by the shape of his mouth? You will readily perceive what he is doing—giving his kitten a ride. And such a cunning white kitten, too. The photograph was taken in a backyard playground at Belvidere, Ill., and The Monitor's camera award of \$1 goes to A. Van Antwerp.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, pic-

turesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS.

Forests belonging to our government and cared for by the national forester contain, in round numbers, 194,500,000 acres of all sorts of so-called "forest" land, from the big trees of Calaveras down to just-planted pine seedlings. In all the United States there are 550,000,000 acres of actual forests, so that the government now owns about one quarter of the land already in forest, and by planting the remainder wisely will have a far larger proportion in the future.

The forestry bureau believes in teaching young America all about the subject in the schools. In the District of Columbia the normal school cooperates with the bureau by giving a course in forestry, and all the public schools have a study of forests, introduced into their nature study courses. In some states, such as Iowa, whole counties have taken up forestry as a permanent part of the school courses, and one of the Philadelphia high schools is also using such a course.

The primeval "Muir woods" near San

Francisco and the big trees of Calaveras have lately come into the possession of the forestry service.

NUT-CRACKING BLOCK.

An appliance for cracking nuts can be made from a block of hard wood by boring a few holes in it to fit different sized nuts. There is no need of holding the nut with the fingers, and as hard a blow may be struck as desired. Make the depth of the hole two thirds the height of the nut and the broken pieces will not scatter.—Popular Mechanics.

PARENTAL THOUGHTFULNESS.

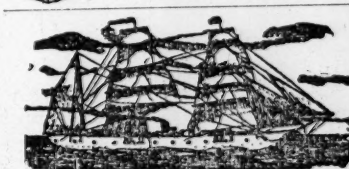
My big doll is called Hildegarde; The little one is Marjorie; The paper dolls are Evelyn, Bettina and Elaine.

The rag doll is named Claribel; The baby I call Gwendolen. I've different taste from my mama—She named me Susan Jane.—Eunice Ward in St. Nicholas.

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Nautical Training School

The autumn examination of applicants for entrance to the Massachusetts Nautical Training School will be held on board the training ship RANGER, North End Pier, Boston, in November next.

Application papers and other information can be obtained by addressing Commissioners, Nautical Training School, Room 110, State House, Boston.

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SUB-IRRIGATION TILE SYSTEM PERMITS THOROUGH SEEPAGE

Invention of Texas Man Allows Free Flow of Water into Soil, but Prevents Clogging of Holes.

EMPLOY TWO PLANS

AUSTIN, Tex. — One of the great problems of irrigation in the semi-arid regions of Texas and the Southwest is the conserving of the water supply and an equable distribution of the moisture with the view of benefiting to the greatest possible degree the orchards and growing crops.

Robert L. Ziller of Austin has just invented a system of sub-irrigation and drainage that is attracting much attention among farmers. It is claimed that it solves in a practical way the problems which overcome the difficulties that are now met with in many localities in placing water in the soil by artificial means. Experts in irrigation are practically unanimous in declaring that sub-irrigation is the ideal method of agriculture. The main object that has heretofore been urged against this method was that when a porous pipe or other structure was laid beneath the soil, roots and dirt would enter through the porous part and destroy the utility of the system.

Mr. Ziller has invented a system of sub-irrigation and drainage which is said to be entirely different from anything heretofore known. Instead of piercing the soil with numerous holes, he has devised a pipe or tile that is constructed in such a manner that neither roots nor dirt will pass through it and clog the log



TWO SUB-IRRIGATION TILES. The upper picture shows the Ziller diffusion block. The lower tile has a section made of gravel.

and prevent the free passage of the water into the soil. In constructing this earthy pipe, small, solid particles, preferably gravel, are passed over a screen to eliminate all sand or other substance other than the particles that it is desired to retain.

The gravel is of nearly uniform size after being put through the screen and is then put together with a coating of cement, and no matter into what shape this mixture is cast it is found, when set, to be uniformly porous in all directions. The interstices between the granules are not filled up with cement, as only enough of that material is used to coat the particles, so that the entire mass is porous. The size of the pores is

governed by the size of the gravel used in the casting.

The fact that the pores or openings through the gravel of which the porous part of the tile is made do not go straight through the structure prevents earth or roots from entering and clogging the water passages. Another form of pipe invented by Mr. Ziller for sub-irrigation is of solid material except a hole into which a diffusion block, made of the gravel and cement material, is inserted. The water finds its way out of the pipe and into the soil through this porous block. The block may be placed either on top or on the bottom of the pipe.

While the initial cost of installing this sub-irrigation system is greater than the construction of the open ditch system it is far more economical in the end, it is claimed. It conserves the water supply to a wonderful degree and keeps the soil well drained and in melow condition. Another advantage is that it conveys nitrogen into the soil and benefits the growing crops. The new system promises to come into general use for irrigating orchards. It is also meeting with much favor among truck growers and agriculturists generally in the semi-arid region of Texas and the Southwest.

PROPOSE POWER PLANT COMBINE

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—According to reports current here, a huge combination of city power plants, having for its object the supplying of water for irrigating New Mexico lands, is being attempted by interests representing John D. Rockefeller.

The Albuquerque Light & Power Company, one of the largest in the country, has already been sold to these interests, it is reported, the plant to be used as the first unit in the proposed combination.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

The pine trees are glorious now! They rear their tall heads to the sky; As the wind waves each feathery bough Soft whisperings come from on high.

Sometimes I look up to the bower That screens the blue arch from my sight, And yearn for a vestige of power To read life tree's message aright.

So wise and so noble it seems, So filled with the knowledge of days, My heart in its eagerness dreams, My fancy in wonderment strays.

I long for the secret each tells, As gently the branches entwine— The secret of mountains and dells, Soft murmured by hemlock and pine.

Man's pride, how it crumbles and fades; Man's might, how it shrinks to decay! Beside the proud pine of the glades, The murmuring treetops that sway! —New York Sun.

A FINANCIAL ISSUE.

"What's the debate in the town hall about?"

"Whether it's better to keep up good roads and fine the automobilists for speeding or maintain a mudhole and charge heavily for hauling 'em out." —Pittsburgh Post.

SERENITY.

This is the Billville Banner man's experience:

"Rise o' stocks don't worry me— Never make a stir; Never had a ship at sea— Don't let 'em git that far!" —Dallas News.

Standing by the entrance of a large mansion in the suburbs of Edinburgh are two big dogs carved out of granite. An English visitor, being driven past, thought he would take a "rise" out of the Scottish "jarvey" whose trap he had hired. "How often," he asked, "do they feed those two big dogs?" "Whenever they bark, sir," was the quick reply.—Scraps.

CAUTIOUS STUDENT.

A member of the faculty of a New England university tells of a freshman who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid. "Well, sir," responded the freshman, "proved" is a strong word. But I will say that I have rendered it highly probable."—Harper's Magazine.

NAME THE TOWN.

The town that never had a tail-end baseball club cannot possibly realize the full pleasure of a rising percentage.—Washington Star.

Mr. Roosevelt's idea about an "elastic constitution" ought to give some satisfaction to the rubber trust.—Washington Herald.

NAUTICAL HUGH.

A nautical person named Hugh, When informed that his cap was askew, Cried, "Avast there! Belay! I wear it that way Because it is picturesque!" —Scraps.

Drop a line to the Circulation Department advising when you will be home from your vacation so that The Monitor may be delivered to you without interruption

PLENTY OF KEYS.

They kept the grand piano locked, but folks got in with ease And hammered on it night and day, it had so many keys. —Dallas News.

WITH TIMBER SCARCE.

Woggs (A. D. 2009)—The Richleighs are very lavish entertainers. Boggs—Yes. At the close of their banquet last evening each guest was seated with a solid wooden footstool. —Puck.

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PAINTING SCENERY FOR PUCCINI'S OPERA

SETTING FOR "ROMEO AND JULIET" IN THIRD ACT

GIANT redwood trees, a whole forest of them, are being grown at the Swampscott scenic studio of the Boston opera house. They are to fill the stage in the third act of Puccini's new opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," which is to be produced in Boston early in the coming season.

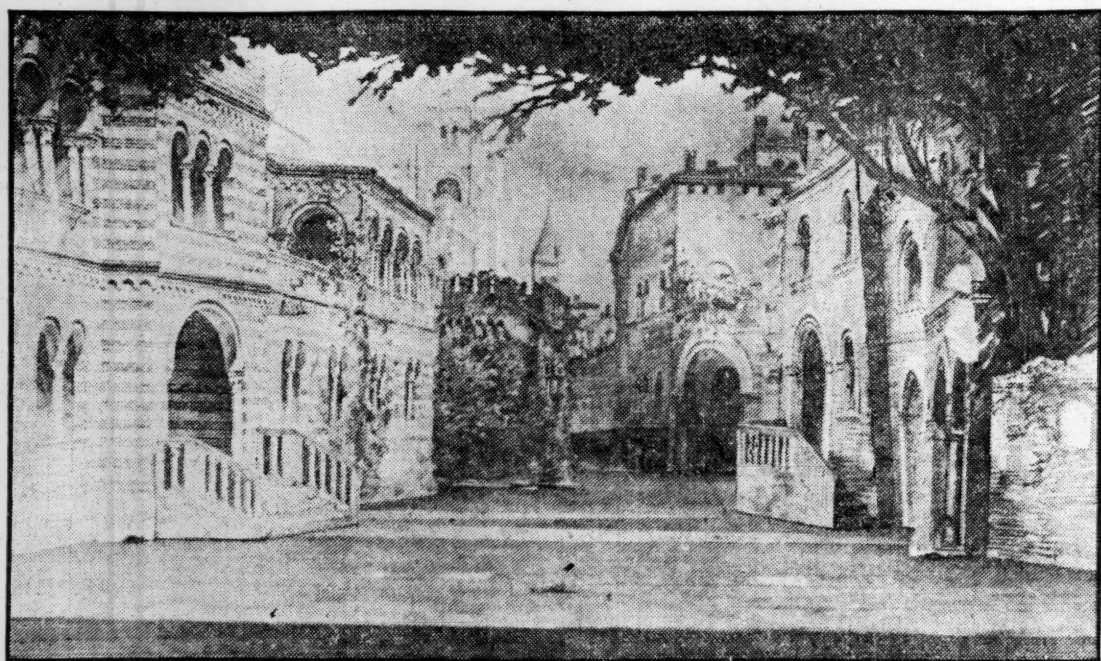
Prof. Pietro Stroppa, scenic artist of the opera company, is in charge of the work, with his brother Angelo as assistant. With three painters and three helpers they are producing at Swampscott not only all the scenery used at the Boston opera house, but also much for the Metropolitan in New York.

All summer they have been at work on scenery for both houses, but upon the completion of a new setting for "Romeo and Juliet" for the Metropolitan they will devote the whole time to the Boston opera house.

One of the accompanying illustrations shows what is called a scene model. It represents in minute detail every feature of the third act—second scene, setting for "Romeo and Juliet."

In the same way Signor Stroppa will prepare a minute model for the three settings of "The Girl of the Golden West." That of the forest scene of the third act will show the disposition of the trees now being painted.

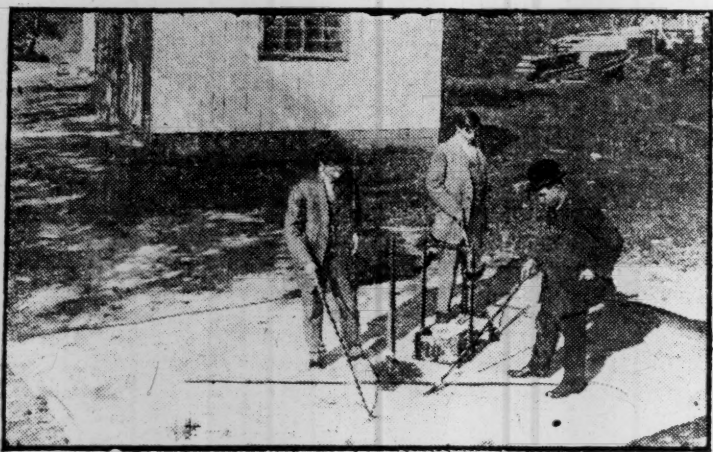
Signor Stroppa studied a long time over plates showing the famous trees of Calaveras county before he fixed upon the particular one to be introduced.



SCENE MODEL WHICH WAS PAINTED AT SWAMPSCOTT.

Every feature here brought out in the minutest detail is representative of the second scene, and in same manner will the three settings for "The Girl of the Golden West" be prepared by Signor Pietro Stroppa.

A BUSY DAY AT SWAMPSCOTT STUDIO



SIGNOR STROPPA SKETCHING WITH CHARCOAL. Artist is seen on the left making the outlines of a "flat" with his long-handled pencil, while two of his assistants follow the sketch with paint.

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This done, he drew the outlines of the trunk and foliage with his scenic artist's pencil, which is a piece of charcoal set into the end of a stick four feet long.

All scenic drawing and painting at the Swampscott studio is done in European fashion. Instead of hanging the great canvases from vast frames as is done by American scene painters, Signor Stroppa and his men spread the canvas upon the floor of the shed and walk beside the trees they are painting. The length of the stick holding the pencils and brushes enables the artists to work without stooping over.

Since redwoods grow to lofty heights, even theatrical license would not permit

much else than the giant trunks to show, even within the 40-foot height of the Boston opera house proscenium. Therefore, the foliage is indicated, rather than shown, the idea being that the audience can see the foliage of only the lowest branches, the trunks continuing up indefinitely.

It is promised that the audience at the first performance of "The Girl of the Golden West" will be startled when the curtain rolls up to reveal the forest in the third act. Owing to the great depth of the opera house stage it is planned to set no less than 36 of these giant redwoods upon the stage in this scene and that the effect will be that of look-

ing into a limitless forest. Added to this are the resources of delicate effects to be gained from illusive stage lighting and illuminating.

Signor Stroppa draws every line in the bark and foliage and indicates the colors to be used. It is an interesting thing about stage scenery that all effects or splashes of sunlight and dark patches of shadow are put on by the scene painter, following the plan of the light "plot" made by the opera house electrician, who must so arrange his lights that when the scenery is set up for the performance it will accord with the direction the sunlight upon the scenery is painted as falling.

All the details of say six trees having been sketched upon the sheet of canvas measuring 40x80 feet, the painters lay on a coat of purple-colored paint, which is to form the background for the green and brown tints that are to indicate the lights and shades on the bark. Here and there are dashes of bright yellow to indicate places where the golden sunlight breaks through the foliage above.

At the bases of some of the trees are painted semi-tropical foliage plants in tints of carmine and yellow, while others are fringed at the foot with giant ferns. All the painting is done with broad sketchy strokes, yet a precise outline is followed in all cases.

There is much individuality in the foliage, which will be all cut and backed with wood to give it body, when the scenery is tacked upon its frames. Like the scene painter's pencil, his brush is set into a handle four feet long, and he works with a "palette" four feet by eight, which contains all the colors used in the work and is so heavy that two helpers are needed to carry it about.

The paint contains no oil. Dry colors are mixed with glue and water. The canvas comes to Boston sized and fireproofed in accordance with the regulations that are now general. The brushes are made of bristles of the wild boar and are imported from Italy.

As each great sheet is finished it is folded up and marked according to the position for which it was designed. In the case of the Boston opera house the stage is so deep that six "drops" are required.

These drops will be suspended from the "gridiron," which is far above the opera house stage, and when not in use the drops are hoisted straight up out of sight.

One can get an idea of the height of the space occupied by this hoisted scenery by observing from Huntington avenue the large square projection at the rear of the opera house structure. It is 150 feet from the stage to the gridiron.

Besides the scenery much work in the preparation of accessories for operative performances has to be done in making properties or "props." These include every object used to supplement the scenery, such as armor, firearms, swords, set trees, rocks, hillside, thrones, pagodas, fireplaces, gondolas, urns and sculptured figures.

Just now the staff under Robert Brunton, property master; his assistant, Edward Chapman, and artists are putting the finishing touches on the accessories for "Aida," in the workshop on the fourth floor of the opera house.

A palanquin is fresh from the hands of the craftsmen. It is to be used for the hero's triumphant entry into the city. The chair is six feet high and four feet wide, heavily ornamented after the style of the period. This ornamentation called for much research on the part of the workers in books on Egyptian decorations and the reproduction is made by the skilled wood turners and paper mache workers. The chair rests on a platform 12 feet by 6, also elaborately decorated. Several sphinxes, couchant, are used for ornament. These are made of paper.

In making these properties, the first step is to model the object in clay. From this a plaster cast is made. Paper is then dampened and pressed into the plaster form, then covered with paste. When the substance is hardened it is removed from the cast and painted or decorated according to plan.

Work upon the properties for "The Girl of the Golden West" is well advanced. Several hundred accessories, it is said, will be required for this opera. The forest scene will offer a big task in its demands for rocks, caverns and hillocks to be imitated.

Francis Macmillen, the American violinist, who appears as soloist at the second Symphony concert, will give a recital at Chickering hall Monday afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 p. m.

Mr. Macmillen's program: Ernst, concerto; Bach, chaconne; Mozart, minuet; Zarzky, mazurka; Glazounoff, "Meditations"; Massenet, pastoral; Saint-Saens, introduction and rondo capriccioso; Paganini, fantasia on airs from Rossini's "Moses in Egypt."

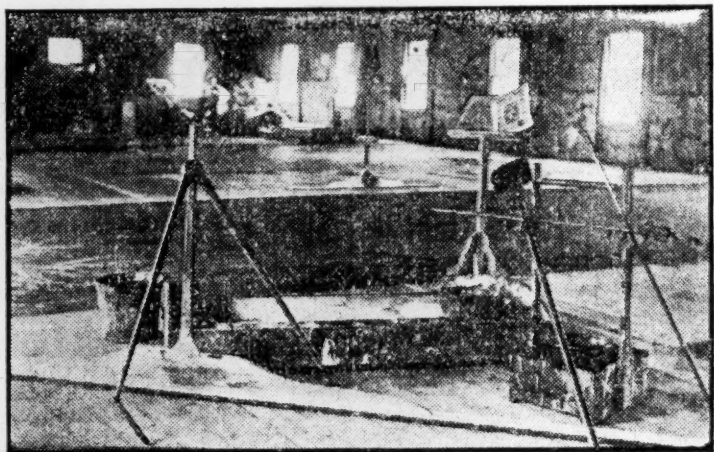
Pasquale Amato, the Metropolitan baritone, who appeared in Boston last season in "Tristan," "Pagliacci," and "Aida," and is the soloist at the first Apollo Club concert in Symphony hall Wednesday evening, Nov. 9.

This concert will be given with the assistance of the complete Festival orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer conducting, and will be open to the public as well as to regular Apollo subscribers.

All the Apollo concerts except the first will be given in Jordan hall, the dates and soloists as follows: Jan. 4, Alwyn Schroeder, cellist; Feb. 8, Miss Christine Miller, contralto; April 5, Miss Florence Hinkle.

The Kneisel quartet will give the first in its series of four concerts in Chickering hall, Nov. 8. The program: "Suite Basque," Charles Bordes; quartet in A minor, op. 51, No. 2, Brahms; quartet in D minor (new), Sergio Taneyev.

GLIMPSE OF THE ARTIST'S ROOM



BOSTON OPERA COMPANY SCENIC STUDIO.

Paint box and some of the tools used in painting scenery for coming production of "The Girl of the Golden West."

Stars of the Early Opera Season

BOSTON opera artists are due to arrive by the Canopic from Genoa, Oct. 26, and by the New Amsterdam from Boulogne, Oct. 31.

The Italian steamer will bring Roberto Moranzoni, a new conductor; Arnaldo Shavoni and Oscar Spireux, assistant conductors; Messrs. Giacomo Pulcini, Mardones, Perini and Tavecchia, artists of last season's company; Mr. Saporetto, the new prompter, and a number of chorus singers.

The steamer from France will bring Mme. Lipkowska, Mme. Carmen-Melis, Miss Fely Dereyne, Mme. Czaplinska, Mme. Bonheur, Mr. Deveaux, French tenor; Mr. Geradi, Italian tenor; Mr. Baklanoff and Mr. Sibiriakoff.

Mr. Constantino is on his way to Boston from Chili, by way of Panama.

Mme. Maria Gay and Mr. Zenatello will come to Boston in December.

Mme. Nordica has an engagement to fill in Paris before she appears with the Boston Opera Company.

Anton Witke, the new concert master of the Symphony Orchestra, will be the soloist at the fourth public rehearsal.

On the fifth program, to be played on Nov. 4 and 5, the soloist will be Miss Geraldine Farrar.

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John Hermann Loud, organist of the First Baptist church, Newton Center, will give a series of three organ recitals in Park street church, Boston, on Monday evening, Oct. 24, Tuesday, Nov. 15, and Tuesday, Jan. 24. Mr. Loud is a fellow of the American Guild of Organists and an associate of the Royal College of Music, London.

He will present in his Boston recitals many new compositions which he secured last summer in Europe.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich's managers announce that at her song recital in Symphony hall Monday afternoon, Oct. 31, the soprano will devote herself entirely to real song composers, Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

Morton Adkins, baritone, makes his first Boston appearance at a song recital in Jordan hall Thursday afternoon, Nov. 3.

Paulo Gruppe, cellist, will give a recital in Steinert hall Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 2.

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Even the more expensive specimens, such as the exquisitely carved figure of a child at play, or that of a Japanese bride, appropriately robed for the marriage ceremony (each at \$150.00) are not extravagantly marked, for they're veritable masterpieces, the value of which cannot be measured by mere price.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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1 COUCH BED, oak, 46.50	31.88
1 LIBRARY TABLE, 42.00	31.50
2 DINING TABLES, 54 to extend 10 inches, 62.00	46.50
1 DINING TABLE, 60.00	45.00
6 DINING CHAIRS, 6.50 each	4.88
2 ROCKERS, 13.50	10.13
1 ROCKER, 16.50	12.38

SARAH BERNHARDT COMING WITH NEW PLAY BY AMERICAN

PARIS — Sarah Bernhardt and her company sailed Friday on La Provence from Havre. Just before leaving Paris the actress gave the following interview:

"In addition to my regular repertoire I shall produce in America 'La Belfa,' 'La Samaritaine,' 'Proces de Jeanne d'Arc,' 'Le Bouffon,' 'La Femme X,' 'Le Bois Sacre,' 'Les Romanesque' and, last but not least, a really remarkable play by an American author, John De Kay. It is entitled, 'Judas,' and deals in an entirely original way with one of the greatest dramas enacted on the actual stage of life. It presents a Judas hitherto unknown to literature.

"I shall play the title role. The piece will be magnificently staged. The scenery and costumes have been designed by the best artists in Paris, and special music is being written for it by a famous composer.

"I am looking forward with keen pleasure to my tour in America, where I am always so generously received. The people of America, as well as the English people, have placed me in a permanent debt of gratitude. I am devoting all my spare time to learning English, in order that I may express to them in their own language something of the admiration I have always felt for them and their institutions. The American audiences excite me. They are very keen on what is best in every form of musical and dramatic art."

lege of Music, London. He will present in his Boston recitals many new compositions which he secured last summer in Europe.

"The Humors of Art in Music" is the designation of recitals given by the entertainers Percy French and Dr. Houston Collison. The first recital in the American tour of these artists is scheduled for Jordan hall, Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, under Symphony hall management.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich's managers announce that at her song recital in Symphony hall Monday afternoon, Oct. 31, the soprano will devote herself entirely to real song composers, Schubert, Schumann and Brahms.

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(Photo by Bert, Paris.)
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

Boston Opera House
HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
SECOND SEASON
OF GRAND OPERA
Opens Nov. 7

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PRICES: \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5.
Monday, Nov. 7, at 7:45, **MEFISTO-FELE**, in Italian, by Boito—Mmes. Alda, Melis, Chiosso; MM. Constantino, Sibiriakoff, Giaccone, Strossco, Conductor Conti.
Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 8, **RIGOLETTO**, in Italian, by Verdi—Mmes. Lipkowska, Claessens, Rogers, Savage, Swartz; MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Sibiriakoff, Perini, Pulcini, Huddy, Giaccone, Conductor Goodrich.
Friday, Nov. 11, at 8, **OTELLO**, in Italian, by Verdi—Mmes. Alda, Claessens; MM. Slezak, Amato, Devaux, Strossco, Mardones, Pulcini, Letol, Conductor Conti.
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 12, at 2, **TOSCA**, in Italian, by Puccini—Mmes. Melis, Rogers; MM. Tadlowker, Baklanoff, Perini, Tavecchia, Giaccone, Pulcini, Conductor Moranzoni.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 12, at 7:15, **AT POPULAR PRICES**
From \$10 to \$1.50
LUCIA, in Italian, by Donizetti—Mmes. Lipkowska, Savage; MM. Constantino, Fordall, Strossco, Perini, Devaux, Conductor Moranzoni.
Box Office Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Downtown, Ticket Office, 177 Tremont st. (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)
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News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

ROCKLAND.

The selectmen have appointed the following election officers: Precinct 1—Warden, John H. Burke; deputy warden, Patrick A. Gallagher; clerk, Amos A. Phelps; deputy clerk, J. S. Smith; inspectors, George H. Davis, George W. Woods; deputy inspectors, Andrew J. O'Connor, Robert M. Parker. Precinct 2—Warden, Charles W. Howland; deputy warden, George H. Lapham; clerk, Fred S. Delay, John O'Hare; inspectors, Josiah A. Torrey, John A. Winslow; deputy inspectors, J. Emmett Sullivan and John M. Gorman.

Mattakesett tribe, I. O. R. M., will meet Monday evening at headquarters in the Standard block. Past Great Sachem J. Frank Connor will speak.

The Hon. M. S. Nash and the Rev. Charles Kerslaw of Methuen will be the speakers at the temperance lecture under the auspices of Hatherly lodge, I. O. G. T., in the vestry of the Congregational church Tuesday evening.

WAKEFIELD.

The sewer extension on Chestnut street has been completed, costing \$7300. The water and sewerage board has accepted the offer from Miss E. E. Boit to pay the full cost of another extension on Prospect street to her new residence and work will begin this month.

The Cooperative Bank has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, an increase of ½ per cent over last year.

The Y. M. C. A. bowling league has elected John D. Griffiths president and August Peterson secretary and treasurer. The wireless station at the high school has been improved. Messages have been picked up and communication established with other amateur stations.

The first basketball game of the season will be played at the Y. M. C. A. tonight between the high school and employed boys' teams.

RANDOLPH.

An exhibition of 64 reproductions of drawings by Jean Frances Millet is being shown in the Turner free library reading room by the Literary Art Club.

A four nights' fair will be opened at Stetson's hall Tuesday evening under the auspices of Capt. Horace Niles post, G. A. R. The Randolph brass band will give the entertainment on the second night and an orchestra headed by C. Fred Lyons will play Thursday evening. Selections will be given by a chorus of children selected by Miss Rose G. Hand, supervisor of music in the public schools.

Mrs. John E. Bradley, president of the woman's board of missions, Norfolk and Pilgrim branches, has called the thirty-third fall meeting to be held in Hingham at the end of this month.

MIDDLEBORO.

A children's party will be held Wednesday afternoon in Homestead hall under the auspices of the Episcopal church.

The Rev. William D. Goble and a delegation from the Central Baptist church will attend the Massachusetts Baptist convention Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Newton.

Assawampsett lodge, I. O. O. F. E. M. U., celebrated its twentieth anniversary Friday evening, also the one hundredth anniversary of Manchester Unity of Odd Fellowship. The special committee consisted of George H. Keedwell, William J. Taylor, Lorenzo P. Miller, William Chamberlain and Charles E. Haley.

HANSON.

Miss Lora Norris has resigned from the Reed street school to teach in Brockton.

The Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Bryant have been attending the sessions of the national conference of Congregationalists in Boston this week as delegates.

Work is rushing at the factory of the Wirt manufacturing plant and the company has found it necessary to secure another building.

The annual fair of the T. L. Bonney Post and W. R. C. will open Thursday evening and will continue the remainder of the week.

ARLINGTON.

The boy scouts of Arlington divide into two parties and climb up on hills about a mile apart to practise the signal code used by the army. The company will soon try their skill at marksmanship and following the trail.

The Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., of Pasadena, Cal., will preach in the Pleasant Street Congregational church Sunday.

Several vacancies in the Francis Gould post 36 have been filled by the Rev. Charles L. Hubbard, chaplain; Horace M. Smith, junior vice-commander, and Charles H. Prentiss, officer of the guard.

LEXINGTON.

Monday afternoon the Lexington high school will hold an interclass meet on O'Neil's track.

Miss Berry, the new supervisor of music, gave a talk on the "Origin of Music" to the high school pupils on Friday.

The Hancock church will hold a fair Nov. 11, in historic hall. Mrs. Dr. Merriam is in charge.

On Tuesday the Woman's Guild of the Episcopal church will hold a supper in the church.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The sewing circle of the Congregational church will hold their annual supper in the church vestry Wednesday evening.

A rally service will be held Sunday at the Methodist church by members of the Sunday school.

Colfax lodge, I. O. O. F., held the first of a series of degree meetings at Odd Fellows hall Friday evening. The lodge entertained Webster lodge of Attman.

CHELSEA.

The harvest supper at the Mt. Bellingham church Wednesday will be in charge of Mrs. A. H. Nazarian, assisted by Mrs. Emma K. Merritt, Mrs. Julia Pike, Mrs. Akersley, Mrs. Caroline N. Lothrop, Miss Mary Everdean, Mrs. E. R. Chase, Mrs. J. M. Currier and others.

Mt. Olivet, R. B. P., will meet Sunday afternoon and march to Mt. Bellingham church, where they have been invited by the pastor, the Rev. A. H. Nazarian, to attend services.

The estate 57 Crescent avenue, containing 6380 feet of land, on which is a frame house and stable, has been sold by Elizabeth M. Morris to John Lawlor.

Eben Hutchinson, Thomas B. Frost, Judge Albert D. Bohson and G. I. M. Hayes have received a permit from the board of bank incorporation to form the Chelsea Cooperative Bank. Thomas Martin, C. Willis Gould, William Martin and Alfred Hopkins, officers of the Provident Cooperative Bank, appeared in opposition at the hearing.

BEVERLY.

Committees from the Jubilee Yacht Club and the Now and Then Association have made arrangements for the annual tournament between the two organizations for the challenge trophy now held by the Salem association. Play will begin Jan. 9 and will continue on Monday evenings for eight weeks, closing with a banquet. The yacht club bowling tournament will begin Oct. 31.

Beverly high will play South Boston high at the North Beverly park today.

A new record for rapid construction was made on the Gadsbois apartment block on Rantoul street near Federal street. In eight weeks from the time the ground was broken for the foundation the six apartments in the block were ready.

EASTON.

At the meeting of Easton grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Thursday evening, the third and fourth degrees will be conferred on 16 candidates. The third degree will be worked by a ladies' degree team.

Mrs. William Goward, Mrs. Nellie Swift and Mrs. Margaret Trow will be hostess for the Outlook Club for its next meeting, at the home of Mrs. Goward. The subject will be "Books in the Home." Miss Mary Lamprey, librarian at North Easton, will have charge.

The gentlemen's degree team of Harmony grange, Patrons of Husbandry, gave an entertainment at the grange meeting Friday evening.

BROCKTON.

Seger lodge, I. O. G. T., is making arrangements for a package party Dec. 3. The lodge will visit the Good Templars lodge in Rockland Tuesday evening.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance will hold an all-day meeting at the Olivet Memorial church Wednesday. The Rev. H. D. Campbell of the Congo, Africa, will be one of the speakers.

The Brockton Laymen's Evangelistic Union held a supper Friday night in Y. M. C. A. hall. There were addresses by Allen C. Emery of Boston, former Mayor Charles Williamson, E. N. Yates, F. M. Fisher and the Rev. O. D. Thomas.

WALTHAM.

The Cooperative Manufacturing Company will build a two-story addition to its plant on Bedford street.

The following members of the Mothers Club have been appointed to serve on the social committee: Mesdames H. W. Torrell, George P. Winn, L. E. Coolidge, H. G. Eaton, E. A. Emerson, Edgar Graves, H. C. Hodgman, J. D. Holland, George Hibbard, J. E. Jones, W. L. Kilroy, J. A. Marr, C. E. Ohmhus, Hanson Raynor, F. P. Simmonds, A. B. Sly, L. M. Swett, L. F. Warren.

WHITMAN.

The first meeting of the Whitman Woman's Alliance was held Friday evening in the Unitarian church, Mrs. Charles E. Lowell gave an address. The next meeting will be Nov. 4.

The new trade will start in at some of the shoe factories in town next week. The cutters have been asked to report Monday.

The senior class of the Whitman high school gave a reception to the teachers in the town hall Friday evening.

MELROSE.

Wallace R. Lovett, a former member of the board of aldermen, will be a candidate for the school committee.

The Melrose Womens Club has announced the date of its fair as Nov. 8 to 10. It is in aid of the fund for the erection of a clubhouse.

The installation of officers of Cotton Mather colony of Pilgrim Fathers will be held in Corinthian hall, Tuesday evening.

NEEDHAM.

The Unitarian Club will hold ladies' night Nov. 1, and a committee consisting of William H. Wye, Nathan H. Suren, John L. Twigg, George L. Kingsbury, George A. Adams, Henry D. Blackburn and Alfred T. Baker has charge.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First parish entertained the parishioners at a sociable in the First parish house Friday evening.

ABINGTON.

Members of the Y. M. C. A. took their annual hike today to Cleveland's pond, West Abington, where a rock roast was served.

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the North Congregational church has decided to present a minstrel show at the fair in Abington next month.

CHICAGO PAWNSHOP PROJECT IMITATION OF SYSTEM ABROAD

Municipal Institution in Amsterdam Charges a Low Interest Rate and Drives Other Lending Places Out.

INCOME RESTRICTED

WASHINGTON—In several American cities attempts are being made to eradicate the usury feature of pawnshops by the establishment of low interest loan societies conducted simply to meet their operating expenses.

A band of philanthropists in Chicago, with apparent success, has established a "pawn society" which loans money upon pledges at 1 per cent per month as compared with the usual charge in that city by private brokers of 10 per cent per month. The idea in this country is a copy of the municipal pawn societies of several European cities.

An account of one of these is given in a report to the state department by Consul Henry H. Morgan. It is the municipal pawn society of Amsterdam, Holland, known as the Bank van Leening. This is probably the oldest pawnshop in existence. It was started in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The earliest record loan made by this institution was on April 20, 1614. The business is still conducted in the original building erected for it at that time, though 15 branch offices have been opened throughout the city to meet the ever increasing demands of the business.

Consul Morgan states that over 40 per cent of the business of the Bank van Leening, which amounts yearly to over \$1,000,000, is of 48-hour pledges of clothing.

The rates of interest charged run, according to the kind of goods pawned, from 6 to 13 per cent per annum.

Amsterdam has never placed a single law upon its statute books regulating the interest charges of pawnshops, simply because the competition of the municipal society has practically run them out of business.

Besides the interest charges, there is a fee demanded on all pledges to meet the administrative expenses of the institution. This is only from \$0.04 to \$1.00 an article. Yet from these sources of income, and from the sale of unredeemed pledges and rents for offices in the bank building, the Bank van Leening insures every article which it holds in pawn, pensions all veteran employees and their widows and clears 3 per cent on its investment.

Each pledge is held for six months and then, failing its redemption by the owners, is sold at public auction after being advertised for two days. The capital of the bank is \$202,850. Its annual revenue is about \$80,000. It contributes \$5000 a year to its pension fund.

The Bank van Leening is strictly a municipal affair, the business being conducted by five directors appointed by the city government and by the burgomaster or mayor. By its charter it is restricted in earnings to 3 per cent net on its investment, and each three years its schedule of charges is made over so that the estimated income will amount to only the 3 per cent.

The institution is under strict police supervision and this has made the business of "fencing" or handling stolen goods very dangerous in Holland, as at best it is difficult for other pawnshops to show legitimate reasons for remaining in this business.

DR. MEYER MAKES UNIVERSITY GIFT

BERLIN—A handsome gift in the form of a sum of £7500 has been presented by Dr. Hans Meyer of Leipzig towards the endowment of a chair of colonial geography, by way of commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the opening of Berlin University. Dr. Meyer is well known as a geographer and a politician especially interested in colonial affairs.

MALDEN.

The Ontario Canoe Club has elected: Commodore, Leslie A. Lavers; vice-commodore, Thomas H. O'Connell; first mate, C. Louis Gates; second mate, S. Raymond Keith; quartermaster, James H. Hooten; boatswain, F. L. Brandish.

City Solicitor Harvey L. Boutwell will be renamed for office for another year by Mayor Fall.

The installation of King Philip colony of Pilgrim Fathers will be held Monday evening in Esther hall, the degree staff of the Boston association officiating.

The Kenwood Club this evening will open its house bowling tournament with a dozen teams. Prizes are to be awarded at the Saturday and holiday bowling matches.

HANOVER.

The Rev. E. H. Gibson will resume his duties as pastor of the First Congregational church Sunday.

The public schools in town will be closed Friday on account of the teachers' convention in Brockton.

The annual harvest festival of the Young Peoples Society connected with the First Congregational church at Center Hanover was held Friday evening.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Owl Club held a Halloween party in the town hall Friday evening.

Edward A. MacMasters has resigned from the board of registrars.

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Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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ALL IN NEED OF expert advice and estimates on anything in the Artesian or Driven Well line call on C. G. Smith Artesian Well Co.
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NEW—3 MONTHS FOR \$5—MACHINES. Rental allowed on purchase; easy terms. WELLINGTON VISIBILITY TYPEWRITER CO., 305 Washington St., Boston.

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THE WHITE PLATING CO., 21 Bromfield St., room 515, Boston, Mass.—Fancy gold and silver deposits, art metal goods, colored and lacquered; sterling and plated ware repaired and refinished. Tel. Main 3121-1.

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YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an **Estey Pipe Organ**. Your correspondence is respectfully solicited. ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY, Boston, 120 Boylston St.; New York, 7 West 29th St.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 1116 Olive St.; London, Eng., Oxford St.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

PIANO WANTED

PIANO WANTED—By business woman, for recreation, in exchange for storage and perfect care. Address O. G. E. Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor.

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HOWARD L. KRANZ, (With N. E. Conservatory of Music), PIANO AND PIPE ORGAN TUNING. Telephone 2-6 Conservatory, Boston, or address 237 Williams St., Providence (Angell 1644-L).

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD, silver, platinum, rare coins bought at highest prices. ALEXANDER & CO., bankers, 33 Devonshire St., estab. 1873.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To buy, a second-hand baby carriage. Write or call 135 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester.

PEOPLE OF INDIA MUST PROVE NATION IS WORTHY OF RESPECT

So Declares Press of Country, Which Is Appealing for Reform of Early Marriage Evil—Says Caste System Stands as Insurmountable Obstacle to Progress.

CALCUTTA—That the old India is changing and giving place to the new is becoming daily more evident, and this change is proceeding with a rapidity which, in a country of so conservative a nature as India, is really most remarkable. The advance of India has hitherto been largely along the lines of book learning, but this advance has been confined only to a limited, a very limited class, and being of a purely intellectual character has not only made little or no impression on the country as a whole, but has been responsible for much of the unfortunate condition of recent times. Sedition, however, is spending itself and perishing of its lack of principle, and through the apparent chaos of anarchy and lawlessness is gradually appearing a growing appreciation of that moral betterment which alone can bring about the end which sedition has been powerless to accomplish, namely the government of India by its own people.

In this connection an article which recently appeared in a native paper, the Indian Mirror, shows so remarkably a grasp of the situation that it seems advisable to give it in extenso. "The reform movement in China," says that paper, "is one of the marvelous things which are to be noticed today. Many lessons are to be derived from it by those who are working for the advancement of India. The first thing which we should learn is that fitness is the condition precedent to any kind of concession, and that the true standard of fitness is not book-learning acquired by a small portion of the community, but the intellectual and moral worth of the nation as a whole. Intellectual and moral worth again is reflected in social conditions. Let us see how far we, in India, have advanced in these directions. The Chinese and Japanese, it should be remembered, are homogeneous nations. They have no such institution as the caste system standing as an insurmountable obstacle to progress. India is caste-ridden to a degree that defies description. And what are we doing to remove this evil from our midst? China has stood up valiantly to banish opium from the empire. Here, in India, ten thousand times more deadly in its effects, is the evil of early marriage. Some of us are tearing their lungs out for political privileges; cannot they have a word to spare for social reform? Early marriage, enforced widowhood, general ignorance of the female population and of the masses, the miserable condition of the depressed classes—these are the subjects which demand the attention of young India. If it can be possible for China to stamp out such a long-standing evil as the opium habit, why can we not put an end to the disastrous, inhuman custom of early marriage? Let India show her fitness by accomplishing these reforms; and all reasonable political concessions that may be asked for will follow as a matter of course. To put the matter briefly, we must raise ourselves socially and morally to be a nation worthy of respect."

GOOD INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SHOWN

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Commonwealth imports for August reached a total value of \$5,985,000, an increase of £1,044,000 over the value of imports for the corresponding month of last year. The exports for the same month reached a value of £4,150,000, an increase of £795,000 as compared with August last year.

The exports include gold £180,000, a decrease of £161,000; specie £37,000, a decrease of £357,000; butter 2,709,000 pounds, valued at £132,000, an increase of 1,835,000 pounds, valued at £92,000; wheat and flour 1,403,000 cwt., valued at £505,000, an increase of 906,000 cwt., valued at £287,000; and wool 13,872,000 pounds, valued at £723,000, an increase of 1,964,000 pounds, valued at £133,000.

OPENS COLLEGE IN VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An institution to be known as the Bishop Latimer College has been opened here under the auspices of the Episcopal church, as a theological training school for its clergymen, to fit them for work in Canada and for the foreign field. The Rev. W. H. Vance, B.A., late rector of the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, has been appointed principal of the college, and will also take an active part on the teaching staff. Many prominent citizens of Vancouver are financially supporting the institution.

BIG INCREASE IN RAILWAY TRAFFIC

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The railway traffic continues to increase, and the authorities are kept busily occupied in endeavoring to deal with the situation. New carriages are in course of construction to meet the growing demand, for 100 more cars were in use during the financial year 1909-1910 than during the previous year. A body of no fewer than 1200 men is now employed in constructing railways in various parts of the state.

BECHUANALAND IS PROSPEROUS

LONDON—According to the report of the government secretary at Mafeking, on the affairs of the Bechuanaland protectorate for the financial year 1909-10, the total revenue collected during the year ended March 1 last amounted to £49,788, as compared with £42,050 in 1908-9, and the expenditure incurred during the same period amounted to £65,208. This is the first time since the establishment of the administration of the protectorate that the difference between the revenue and expenditure has been so small.

The increase in the revenue, as far as the hut tax is concerned, is mainly due to the very good season of the previous year.

SYNDICATE BUYS COAL DEPOSITS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—An important business deal has been consummated whereby a syndicate of St. Paul (Minn.) capitalists has secured a half interest in extensive coal and iron deposits and timber limits in the Crows Nest Pass district. The amount involved is about \$5,000,000. It is proposed to construct a railway from Shelby Junction on the Great Northern railway through the region which will ultimately be extended to Calgary. The syndicate, it is stated, will expend \$1,000,000 in developing the coal fields.

NEW HOTEL WILL BE SKYSCRAPER

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In consequence of the continued increase in passenger traffic to the coast, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has authorized the change of plan of proposed additions to its hotel here which will make it the largest in its system. It is expected that ultimately the structure will be increased to 14 stories. The phenomenal growth of Vancouver has made the lack of hotel accommodations seriously felt, so much so that the Board of Trade has the matter under consideration.

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**Distinctive Clothes
for Men**

Our FALL IMPORTATIONS are of the latest weaves and shades and will appeal to YOU. High class workmanship. Suits \$30 and upwards.

"Come in and look them over."

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IMPORTING TAILORS
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THE TEARLE STUDENT'S DESK. A desk to facilitate convenient and harmonious study. Attaches to arm of chair without injury, and is adjustable. Send for illustrated circular.

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ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 La Salle street, Chicago.

EDWARD J. ADER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 1122 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

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FOR SALE—NEWSPAPER AGENCY, established 20 years; best residence district of Boston; sells 41,200 daily and 60,000 Sunday papers monthly; 10 route riders, 15 boys, and 1000 regular customers; 4 hours daily required; business can be doubled in 3 months; opportunity for one or two ambitious youths. Write F. P. CODY, 63 Olney St., Dorchester, Mass.

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\$2000⁰⁰ IN PRIZES
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Santo Vacuum Cleaner

There are 73 cash prizes ranging from \$500.00 for the first prize, \$250.00 for the second, and so on—the smallest being \$5.00. Two Santo Electric Cleaners and 10 Santo Hand Power Cleaners will also be awarded—and

We will have a voice in deciding the winners.

You know what we mean by an "Epigram." Some people call them slogans or catch phrases. "The Cleaner Without a Fault," "The Ware That Wears," "There's a Reason," and "The Smile That Won't Come Off" are good examples of well known advertising epigrams.

Instead of paying some professional writer \$500 to write an epigram for us we want to encourage the best thought of a larger number of people. Some bright man or woman or boy or girl is going to write the strongest epigram ever seen in an advertisement and we are willing to spend \$2000 to get it.

This fascinating contest will close promptly on December 1st and the prizes will be awarded and paid

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EUGEOS BURNER
VERY SATISFACTORY

Is the report from every one using this burner. It has solved the problem of "Kerosene Mantle Burners." It produces a strong, beautiful, soft white light, without the least flickering or working up; very reliable. One quart of oil produces this strong light eighteen hours. Absolutely free from odor. Most sanitary burner on the market. Very simple. Many are duplicating orders. Best proof of the burner. Write for particulars. International Lighting Co. 140 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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Open Fireplace and Steam Heater Combined

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Enameled Doors, Ovens and Pans. Visible Oven Burners. No pilot lights.

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For Churches, Public Buildings, Schools and Homes. In use for years.

Applied in Vapor form to floors, carpets, etc., prevents dust rising while sweeping.

\$3.00 FOR 1 GALLON AND ATOMIZER.

Special inducement to churches: For 30 days we will prepay express and refund money if not satisfied. Soon pays for itself.

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3 mos. term (2 a week) \$6.00
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All Private Lessons \$1.00
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Two a week \$3.00 a month
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Two a week \$5.00 a month
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Gymnasium with all the latest, up-to-date apparatus open at all hours for private lessons. Swimming Pool and Baths open day and evening. Send in your names now for enrolment. Write for booklet, or telephone 2572 Back Bay. ADOLPH S. LUNDIN, PROP.

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Burglar proof. Fastens both sashes, allows window down at top; perfect safety at night; 10 cents by mail; send thickness of sash. 21 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

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Lace front corset like cut \$3.00, many other styles \$1.00 and up.

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WOMEN'S SUITS

TO ORDER \$17.50

All-wool seizes and fancy suitings, with guaranteed skinners' suits. We study the figure and design the garment that will produce the best effect, really improving the figure wonderfully.

Whether one is short or thin this marked improvement is effected.

J. FISHELBERG & CO.

155 Washington St., Boston. One Flight. Tel. Ox. 3675-1. Open Evenings.

MAGIC

Clothes and Glove Cleaner

THE PERFECT CLEANER. For removing Oil, Tar, Pitch, Grease, Paint or Dirt of any kind from Silk, Satin, Carpets, Woolen Goods or any other material. Also Kid Gloves, Kid Slippers, Patent Leather and Tan Shoes.

It is purely a vegetable compound; a preparation of cotton seed oil and soap free bark. Guaranteed not to dry and shrink in the box.

This Compound has been awarded 20 Grand Prize Medals and Diplomas. Price, 50c. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY C. M. LOCKROW & CO., Manufacturers.

72 SECOND ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

Agents wanted. Write for terms. For sale at booth during Mechanics Exposition for 25 cents.

ORDERS TAKEN hand Mex-work scrim curtains, samples shown. MISS GRACE M. BAKER, 75 Oaklee Rd., Somerville, Tel. 1832, Boston, Mass.

MADAME CONNER 47 Boylston St. specializes in remodeling and repairing house and evening gowns.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MISS MARY BAKER

Formerly 2 West 10th St., will be pleased to see all her friends at her new address, 21 West 10th St., New York.

PILLOW SHOES

FOR WOMEN'S YEAR. Absolute comfort. No breaking in required. Soft, flexible, Durable, Stylish. Genuine Vici Kid. No lining to wrinkle. They fit the foot with the easy feel of a glove. Price includes RUBBER HEELS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free catalogue and self-measuring blank. Sent by mail anywhere in U. S. or its possessions.

PILLOW SHOE CO.
Dept. E, 184 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

3.25 Footed in U. S.

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Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

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EASTERN STATES

CENTRAL STATES

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted; young man with some experience; \$10 a week to start. Apply by letter only. ADVERTISING MANAGER BOSTON COMM. 18 Kingston St., Boston.

APRON CUTTER wanted, thoroughly experienced. W. J. SIMMONS CO., 10 Columbia St., Essex, Boston.

ASSISTANT SHIPPER wanted, \$8 to start. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and cashier wanted; \$8 start. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

BLACKSMITH, with 1 or 2 years' experience in shoeing and jobbing shop; steady job and good pay. L. OLMISTED, North Amherst, Mass.

BOOKBINDER wanted, experienced; also forwarder of stock work; 2 boys to learn. Apply to GEO. COLEMAN & CO., 110 High St., Boston.

BOYS wanted with school certificates for office and general work. \$4.50. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

BOYS 15 to 16 years, good trade in shop; opportunity to learn good trade if earnest and ambitious. INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY, 43 Hawkins St., room 45, Boston.

BOYS—Young boys wanted; neat and ambitious; must have good references. INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY, 43 Hawkins St., room 45, Boston.

BOY PRESS FEEDER wanted; 1 year's experience; KLEIN, 14 Congress St., Springfield, Mass.

BOYS wanted for office work and errands. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

BOY (about 16) wanted for errands in high class tailoring establishment; good opportunity for advancement. MARKS CO., 3 Park St., Boston.

BRUSHMAKER wanted, first-class plain hand on making brushes; steady work; steady work for right man. Apply to DAVID NEEBES, 242 Church St., Lowell, Mass.

BUSHELMAN wanted at once; good wages and steady work. F. O. BALLEW & CO., Tailors, 5 Park St., Boston.

BUTLER wanted, English, with experience in large establishment. Boston, New York or New Jersey. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

CABINET MAKER wanted; first class; good pay, steady employment. F. O. BALLEW & CO., 46 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

CARPENTERS—Man and wife, to take care of small home; on 2nd home. ALDEN ROSENTHAL, 337 Mass. Ave., Boston.

CARPENTERS—Wanted, 15. Apply to SHIP BUILDING SHOE MACH. CO., 22 E. 1st St., Beverly, Mass.

CARPENTERS wanted for interior work; only neat and quick workmen need apply. S. H. CATCHER, 43 Norfolk St., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER—Wanted, a good stainer, lettered and finished; a steady man can have a permanent job. Year round. Address W. J. KENNE, 1000 Washington St., Boston.

CHOPPERS wanted to cut logs by the thousand; steady work and good pay; also means to draw logs into water. Apply to LUMBER, CHAFFEE BROS. CO., Oxford, Mass.

CLERK wanted; young man for delivery and errands. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

CLERK wanted; young man with good business ability for business house; good pay; rapid advancement. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

COATMAKER wanted; also all-round tailor; steady work for right party. Apply to W. J. KENNE, 1000 Washington St., Boston.

COATMAKER WANTED—First-class; steady work; good pay. 105 Washington St., Haverhill, Mass.

COAT PRESSMAN wanted. BURKE & CO., 18 School St., Boston.

COMPOSITOR wanted; first-class; steady position. W. J. BEST PRINTING CO., 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

CUTTER AND SHIPPER wanted in printing office. A. T. BLISS & CO., 60 Pearl St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE

FIR SALESMAN wanted, experienced. Apply DUNLAP-COOKE CO., 172 Tremont St., Boston.

FURNITURE SALESMAN—Apply to GEORGE T. HOBAN, Thompson St., Charlestown, Mass.

FURNITURE FINISHER wanted on nice mahogany furniture; good job for right man. Address, stating experience, ability, and references, to J. M. PAXTON, 129 Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVER, experienced, careful man with experience in moving and operating stair roller truck. Apply H. L. KINCAID & CO., Quincy, Mass.

GENERAL MAN—Young man wanted to manage business generally useful; must be a good milkman. WILLIAM G. HANCOCK, 121 Commercial St., East Boston.

GROCERY CLERK wanted for Brookline office. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

GROCERY CLERKS (3 experienced) wanted. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

HORSESHOE AND JOBBER wanted; must be first-class jobber on light work. Apply to J. M. PAXTON, 129 Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

JEWELRY MAKER wanted; jewelry, plus and badges. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted. HOUSH CO., 15 East Concord St., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted; man who has had experience in folding paper and work preferred; steady work. Write, stating experience and wages expected, and references, to WHITNEY & CO., Lowell, Mass.

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted on commercial work; young man preferred. REMINGTON, 1000 Washington St., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted. GEO. H. DEAN, 177 High St., Boston.

JOURNEMAN—PLUMBER wanted; under wages. J. M. PAXTON, 129 Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

LADIES' TAILOR wanted, first-class; on 2nd home. ALDEN ROSENTHAL, 337 Mass. Ave., Boston.

LASTERS wanted at once; hand lasters on buck leather shoes. Apply FRANKLIN, 1000 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRY HELP—A good extractor man wanted. QUAKER LAUNDRY CO., 222 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge.

LAUNDRYMAN wanted, all-round, with from 15 to 20 years' experience. THE BOSTON MAILING COMPANY, 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

LEATHER WORKERS wanted; experienced men in leather goods, pocketbooks and novelties. WALKER, LONGFELLOW CO., Northampton, Mass.

LOCKSMITH and electrician; one used to jobbing only. C. PIERCE & CO., 42 Charles St., Boston.

MAN wanted, all-round; good pay. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

MACHINEIST, first-class, wanted. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

MAN wanted to drive two-horse team and general work. LAKE VIEW PARK, Cambridge, Mass.

MAN (experienced) wanted in picture factory; cut stock pack racks. NOVELTY, 28 Newbury St., West Somerville, Mass.

MEN (colored) wanted at once for general work. JAMES HOLLAND, 80 Devon St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLES (4) wanted for private families. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

MEAT CUTTER wanted who has also had experience on counter work; large, new store. THE MICHIGAN CO., Haverhill, Mass.

NIGHTHEAD OPERATOR wanted; experienced; McKay work. LEONARD & CO., 1000 Washington St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE

TAILORS wanted; call at once to work. J. COWEN CO., 307 Centre St., Newton, Mass.

TAILOR wanted; first-class bushelman and dressmaker. 3111 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass. Take Oak St. car.

TAILORS wanted; call at once to work. J. COWEN CO., 307 Centre St., Newton, Mass.

TEAMSTERS wanted; first class; only those experienced in handling fine furniture. Apply J. M. PAXTON, 129 Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

TRIMMING CUTTERS AND BLOCK HANDS wanted at once. GALE SHOE MFG. CO., Portsmouth, N. H.

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TUCKER wanted; experienced. Apply S. W. H. MFG. CO., 114 Kingston St., Boston.

WEAVERS wanted on fancy woolsens, cloths, coats and suits. Apply to BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

WEAVERS wanted on Crompton looms, men's wear, woolen, one-loom work. Apply BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

WORKING MACHINERY OPERATOR, experienced, must be able to work on INSON, 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

WROUGHT-IRON WORKERS, three, accustomed to shop and outside work. Apply to BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wanted for retail hardware business; good future. WINKLER, 2 Portland St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn bookbinding. Apply to HOSCH CO., 15 E. Concord St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN with some experience in photographic work; steady position and good wages. Apply to SPRAGUE-HATHAWAY CO., West Somerville, Mass.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRLS wanted, first-class, to work on sleeves. A. DIAMOND, 384 Boylston St., Boston.

GIRLS wanted; six experienced; to set stones, celluloid combs; good pay; steady work. PAUL SHOCKER CO., 19 Calendar St., Providence, R. I.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT—Wanted, middle-aged woman as helper in family of two; 10 miles out; small compensation for home comforts. BENJAMIN CO., 22 Hawley St., Boston, room 13.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted in small family for a limited time, no washing or ironing. H. R. STODOLSKY, 18 Lindsey St., Chester, Mass.

HOUSEWORK GIRL to help few hours each day with family housework; one living in Roxbury within walking distance preferred. MRS. WALTER N. SMITH, 97 Myrtle St., Boston, room 13.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT—Wanted, middle-aged woman for general housework. Apply to S. A. SALANT, 100 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT—Wanted, middle-aged woman; good home, light work. Apply to S. A. SALANT, 100 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.

LAUNDRESS wanted; Swedish or German preferred; for Mondays and Tuesdays. Call S. W. H. MFG. CO., 114 Kingston St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced, starcher and shirt polisher. Apply to LAUNDRESS, 1000 Washington St., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

BUYER wanted; men's and boy's clothing; only those who have had department store experience considered; applications treated confidentially by letter or in person. ST. ROBINSON, THE GORKE CO., Broad and Market sts., Newark, N. J.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

HOUSEMAN wanted; must come well recommended; \$12 week; applicants must be at least 18 years old. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

FARMER wanted, intelligent practical farmer, 160 acres, custom Kansas, on shares. MRS. J. M. CLUGSTON, 709 Kansas City, Mo.

LEIGHBORN AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS wanted for various lines of business; rapid promotion to those who qualify; preference given to those who have had experience. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

LOCOMOTIVE DRAFTSMAN wanted; must have some experience in this line of work; permanent position; local concern; salary \$2000 to \$2500. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, high grade tool designer with several years' experience as superintendent of machine shops in central states; will not consider any one under 33 years of age; salary \$4000 to \$5000. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOYS over 16 years of age; reliable; lines of work; positions to select from where there is an excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent positions. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

OFFICE CLERKS—Wanted, several experienced; good wages; lines of work; small and large offices; rapid promotion assured to those who make good. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHER—Wanted, a first-class negative retoucher, male or female, at STEIN'S STUDIO, 128 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SODA DISPENSER wanted, first-class; in college town; good wages; man who knows his business; send references. HARRIS, 115 N. 4th St., Chicago.

SOLICITORS for high-class magazines; salary and commissions. For particulars apply to THE MAGAZINE CIRCULATION CO., 209 Dearborn St., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, young men, for mfg. and railroad offices; permanent positions; excellent wages; lines of work; rapid promotion; salaries \$15-\$18. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, several young men; excellent wages; lines of work; rapid promotion; salaries \$15-\$18. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; must have some experience; permanent position with a local concern; salary \$2000 to \$2500. TRIPLEBLOOD EMP. CO., 133 La Salle St., Chicago.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGINEER (24); \$40-\$50 month, board and room; experienced in all branches of machine shop work; bench, lathe, drill, does auto repairing; references. Mention No. 3418. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ELECTRICIAN—Young man (19) wants position as wireman's helper or to do small repairs; 9 months' experience; references. WILLIAM J. MOORE, 101 Revere st., Boston, Mass.

ELEVATOR ROY (colored) desires position as elevator operator; 31 Norway st., suite 3, Boston.

GENERAL—Position wanted by man 29 years old; best of references; willing to do any kind of work; smart and of a good appearance. EDWARD A. BURKE, 1632 Tremont st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Man (30), reliable and temperate, desires position as general helper or as general work; references. JOHN F. BYRNE, 641 Weeden st., Pawtucket, R. I.

GENERAL WORK—Wanted by man 25 years old; experienced as specialty salesman; willing to do any kind of work; best references. ROBERT J. BENS, 1431 Cambridge st., Cambridge, Mass.

GROCERY CLERK (48), superintendent of gentlemen's place; 12 weeks; 18 years' experience in grocery business; references and experience. Mention No. 3400. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

GROCERY CLERK—Desires position. EDWARD M. LARSEN, 49 Adams st., Medford, Mass.

HELPER in tailor shop or printing office (31); \$10 week; 7 years' experience. Mention No. 3421. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HIGH SCHOOL—Wanted by man 25 years old; can do typewriting; also can plan; willing to work. GUY T. CHIS, 103 Elm st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

HOUSEMAN—KITCHENMAN—Experienced, desires position. CHARLES MACLELLAN, 240 Shawmut ave., Boston.

HOUSEMAN—Experienced, willing to be employed by operation or on large estate. G. L. BROOKS, 33 High st., East Dedham, Mass.

JANITOR married man (28), experienced, American Protestant, desires position; will act as janitor, assistant janitor or watchman of general work; all day. A. G. MAYO, 1105 Beacon st., Newton Highlands, Mass.

JANITOR (colored) desires position as janitor or chief of all-round work; good references. C. M. SOLOMAN, 38 Tilson st., West Everett, Mass.

MACHINIST—Auto repairman, chauffeur (21); \$16-\$18 week; has kit of tools; experienced on shoe machines, shade machines, machine tools, etc.; references. Mention No. 3399. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST—Electrical machinist, foreman in mfg. plant (\$3); has tools; references. Mention No. 3401. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MACHINIST (42); 38-40 week; 25 years' experience. Mention No. 3402. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

NIGHT WATCHMAN—Married, desires position; willing to work at any kind of inside work. JOHN HOLMES, 45 Mead st., Charlestown, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK (23); 41 years' experience. Mention No. 3417. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MANAGER—CLERK—Desires position in hotel near Worcester; large experience; would act as collector or agent of general work; references. Mention No. 3418. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MANAGER—Young man, for many years manager of large business; good references. C. A. WATERS, 45 West Broadway, Bangor, Me.

PIANO TUNER, 14 years with first-class firm, desires position. WM. S. RANDALL, 181 Tremont st., Boston.

POKER or billiard, reliable, married man, will work for reasonable wages; 7 days a week. FREDERICK HOLMES, 7 Darling ave., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PRINTER, unusually experienced as superintendent, in estimating, buying and as employer, wants lucrative position with large house, where experience and ability is required. W. H. BERRY, 135 St. Botolph st., Boston.

PUBLICITY MANAGER—Young man experienced in publicity work, desires position in New England; good references. CLARENCE AGARD, 5 Spring st., Andover, Mass.

RAILROAD MAN—holding responsible agency wishes position with commercial house where he can use his experience and value. SILVERSTEIN R. FLOCK, 167 Harvard ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

SALESMAN, 35-40 week; 20 years' experience; references. Mention No. 3403. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN (40) desires position; past experience in building and mechanical lines and as salesman; willing to travel; ready to prove ability. D. W. GILLETTE, 161 Canton st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Retailer; experienced in drug store; would accept most any honorable employment at reasonable salary. O. W. FIMBALL, R. F. D. 21, R. 68, Winthrop, Me.

SALESMAN—Desires position in dry goods line; 6 years' experience both inside and out on the road. RICHARD J. TAYLOR, 94 Belvidere st., Boston.

SALESMAN, young man, reliable, experienced, desires position. A. S. YATES, general delivery, Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHOE SALESMAN, first class retail, desires position; will go anywhere; best references. E. LYMAN, 345 Cabot st., Beverly, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience, college graduate, would like permanent position; private secretary; references. Address or telephone LEON E. PROCTOR, 275 Highland st., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 12-14, Dedham.

SPECIAL POLICE OFFICER (28); A1 references. Mention No. 3403. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER (21), 3 years' experience, desires position as correspondent or stenographer with newspaper; references. WM. T. DUNN, 405 Charles st., Malden, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Advanced student in the Y. M. C. A. law school; desires position in law office where some compensation will be received for services. W. McGOWAN, 144 Winthrop st., Medford, Mass.

STOCK CLERK, shipper, packer, invoicing, etc. (\$3); \$15-\$18 week; 9 years' experience as stock clerk; references. Mention No. 3398. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STOCKKEEPER, stock clerk, purchasing clerk (40); \$10-\$18 week; A1 experience and references. Mention No. 3402. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STUDENT would like part time employment in any kind of office or clerical work. W. Newton st., Boston.

TIMEKEEPER, shipper, clerk (38); \$10 week; references. Mention No. 3418. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STUDENT (colored) Boston University desires work of all kinds, mornings and evenings; net and willing; references. GEORGE I. LITCHOTT, 3 Cumston pl., Boston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wants to represent reliable firm in New England; best references. E. W. WATSON, 37 Worcester st., Boston.

VALET, bright, willing, young German, with long experience and excellent references; wishes to go anywhere. MAX EASEL, 387 Avenue A, Jamaica, N. Y.

WATCHMAN—PORTER (no license) desires position of general work; references. Mention No. 3418. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WATCHMAN, caretaker, resident plumber (50); 12 day; 35 years' experience as plumber; master plumber's license; A1 references. Mention No. 3419. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position in wholesale house; anything considered. J. SANDLER, 9 Walnut st., Chelsea, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wants general work of any kind; waiter, butler or cleaner work; references. CHAS. T. TAYLOR, 98 Westminster st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Quiet elderly woman desires position in small family to assist in light housework, with some sewing. MRS. MARGARET MORSE, Dedham ave., Needham, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general office clerk, 4 years' experience, desires position. ELLIE MARKS, 21 Hammond st., Boston.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, young girl to help with children and light housework. MRS. R. KING, 73 Perkins st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

ASSISTANT ATTENDANT or COMPANION—Desires position; capable; best references. MISS BELLE WILLCOB, 14 Cambridge st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Nova Scotia young woman of institution experience, wishes to be employed in general office; references. MILLICENT FRASER, 408 Center st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Young woman with office experience, desires position as attendant or professional office. BEATRICE KING, 19 Line st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Desires position to care for elderly lady; long experience; best of references. MISS A. E. HERRICK, 205 Pond st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

ATTENDANT—COMPANION—Refined and adaptable, desires position with elderly lady; would travel. MRS. N. R. GORHAM, 100 West st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, age 28, \$12-\$15 week; 6 years' experience; references. Mention No. 3417. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, office work, age 28, \$10-\$12 week; 10 years' experience. Mention No. 3418. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; 10 years' experience in the same place; A1 references as to ability and trustworthiness; desires position. MISS ELLIE MACALELLAN, 33 Russell st., Arlington, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, desires position; references. MRS. E. L. FINE, 143 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced, desires position; or will do general office work; capable of taking charge of office; references. Mention No. 3401. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry)—Position wanted by young woman; afternoon work, 1-3-30 p. m.; in or near Boston; 5 years' experience; references. MISS GREEN, 10 Cambridge st., Somerville, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—Desires permanent position; 4 years' experience; references. MISS E. L. FINE, 143 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury, Mass.

CARTAKER—Capable woman wants to be employed in general office work; references. MISS E. L. FINE, 143 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury, Mass.

CASHIER or SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR—Experienced, desires position. JOAN M. MEREDITH, 284 Baylston st., Boston, room 10.

CERICAL WORK, switchboard operator, age 21; references. Mention No. 3402. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by an experienced and reliable middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3403. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3404. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3405. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3406. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3407. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3408. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3409. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3410. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3411. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3412. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3413. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3414. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3415. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3416. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3417. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3418. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3419. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3420. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3421. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3422. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3423. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3424. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

CERICAL WORK—Desired by a middle-aged man; assistant bookkeeper, cashier, secretary, auditing, billing, etc.; references. Mention No. 3425. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COOK, experienced, desires position; or will do general housework. AGNES BIRMINGHAM, 49 Dover st., Boston.

CORRESPONDENCE MANAGER, social secretary, age 34, \$25 week, has done mail work for political officers, senators, etc.; understands newspaper work; expert at specifications for architects; A1 references. Address or telephone LEON E. PROCTOR, 275 Highland st., Dedham, Mass. Tel. 12-14, Dedham.

DEMONSTRATOR—Desires position in stores at close of Mechanical Fair, JUNE B. LOCKWOOD, 232 Ferry st., Malden, Mass.

DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience in all office work, desires position. BERTHA M. ROBERTS, 620 River st., Mattapan, Mass.

DRESSMAKER—Desires employment; can cut and make; references. C. QUARRE, 14 Fairmount st., Everett, Mass.

DRESSMAKER and TAILORER (competent) desires employment; can make alterations and work on furs. MRS. B. L. GIER, 212 Northampton st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced, desires employment; can make; references. NELLIE J. HALLINGWORTH, 1015 Washington st., Boston.

FILING CLERK, adept in reading illegible writing, desires position; experienced in all general office work; references. MISS K. M. MOORE, 131 P. st., South Boston, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable colored girl would like morning work. Call before 9 o'clock or write ROSA DAVIS, 37 Dundee st., suite 3, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Woman, desires employment by the day. MRS. EMILY WEST, 328 K. st., South Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl desires employment; references. MISS M. J. FRANCES, 102 Kendall st., suite 2, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman would like cleaning forenoon or afternoon or plain ironing in laundry 3 or 4 days in week. MISS BARKLEY, 2 Hammond st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable young woman wants day's work or office to clean mornings. ANNA WILKINS, 387 Northampton st., Boston.

GOVERNESS, experienced, best references, graduate of ethical culture kindergarten school, desires position; or West children not under 6 years. MISS LUCILE R. BYRNE, 6 Alston pl., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER, middle aged, desires position; good cook; references. MISS E. E. ASSN., 25 Bromfield st., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Wants position; capable; Maine woman, middle aged, excellent cook, economical; references. MRS. A. DIXON, Roslindale, Mass.

HOTSEKEEPER—Young woman desires position where she can use her experience. MRS. A. E. DUNHAM, 34 Chestnut st., Chelsea, Mass.

HOTSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, reliable, competent woman desires position in small family; care of elderly lady or elderly couple. MISS N. E. FURNESS, 114 Up. and rd., Quincy, Mass.

HOTSEKEEPER'S position wanted in small family by Protestant woman; neat and competent; references. C. A. WAINWRIGHT, 11 Orange st., Laconia, N. H.

HOTSEKEEPER—Desires position in home where she can have child; references. MRS. E. M. WAKEFIELD, 11 Hildesheim pl., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Middle aged, desires position with adults, or accommodating day or evenings. MRS. J. O. PARKER, 5 Ringwood st., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Capable, active American woman wishes position as housekeeper or seamstress and maid to children; understands dressmaking; references. MRS. M. J. JANE, care of Mrs. W. M. Kutz, 141 Highland ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

HOTSEKEEPER—Middle aged, desires position; good cook, competent take full charge. MRS. MARY CLIFFORD, 129 York st., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—American Protestant, desires position in small family; good plain cook; best references; apply by letter only. W. L. WILSON, 505 Columbus ave., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman would like position as housekeeper for two or more gentlemen; references. MRS. M. M. WAKEFIELD, 11 Hildesheim pl., Boston.

HOTSEKEEPER—Middle aged, desires position; good cook, competent take full charge. MRS. MARY CLIFFORD, 129 York st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS, MOTHER'S HELPER OR HOUSEMAID, desires position; small salary to start with opportunity for advancement; best of references. MISS MARY MILLARD, 418 Sumner st., East Boston, Mass.

SECRETARY—Young woman desires position in vicinity Harvard College where she could exchange part time services for board and room. M. KENT, 42 Waterston rd., Newton, Mass.

SECOND WORK or chamber and laundry wanted by a capable, neat young woman. Apply to MISS MCGHEE, 120 Mass. ave., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SECOND WORK wanted by a young girl willing to learn. Apply to MISS MCGHEE, 120 Mass. ave., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant desires position; experienced; references. EVELYN FLOCK, 167 Harrah ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER with 4 years' experience desires employment. MISS QUINN, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Stock Market Fairly Active, Closing Strong

SPECIALTIES ARE THE MOST ACTIVE MARKET FEATURES

After Early Weakness Stocks Advance Well Throughout the List, Closing Near the Top Prices.

SMELTING HAS RISE

Traders were inclined today to give the market a rest after the unusual activity of the week. Business was not as active and prices not so buoyant at the opening as has been the case for some days, although no pronounced selling was in evidence during the early sales.

The opening was just below last night's closing prices. The bears insisted that the market has been in too much of a hurry to advance and that the bulls have overcome it. They pointed to the various developments yet to occur which may act as a dampener and send prices to a lower level. However, the same arguments have done service before. The bulls were less aggressive today but sentiment generally continues cheerful.

American Smelting was a strong feature and the general market became stronger after the early selling.

The Boston market was easier in sympathy with New York, but business was of rather small volume.

The session had not advanced far when the New York market took on new life and stocks improved throughout the list. The bulls became aggressive in spots and new high levels were reached for this movement by some of the specialties.

American Smelting opened $\frac{3}{4}$ at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced 4 points. Amalgamated Copper opened $\frac{1}{4}$ at 70 and sold well above 71.

There was considerable selling of Tennessee Copper. It opened $\frac{3}{4}$ at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then recovered most of the loss. Stock Sheffield opened $\frac{1}{4}$ at 52 $\frac{1}{2}$, sold off to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then advanced about a point. General Electric was off 2 points at the opening at 154 and held around that figure. Westinghouse Electric opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ and recovered to 74 during the first hour.

Reading opened $\frac{3}{4}$ at 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold well above 155. U. S. Steel was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, a new high level for this movement.

There was little character to the local market. After showing some weakness in the early trading it made moderate advances, but few conspicuous features were presented. United Fruit opened unchanged at 195 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced a good fraction. Fractional improvement was made by North Butte, Miami, Lake Copper, Arizona Commercial and American Telephone.

LONDON—The securities markets closed somewhat heavy in tone today influenced by the approach of the settlement.

In the late dealings speculation narrowed. Home rails were offered on the decision of the shipbuilders due to the uncompromising attitude of the boiler-makers to continue the lockout.

Adjustments were responsible for irregularity in the prices of American railway securities. Foreign and mining issues at the end disclosed a soft tone.

The continental courses finished with dealings on a nominal scale. At 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ De Beers were $\frac{1}{4}$ net higher. Rio Tinto were $\frac{1}{4}$ down at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$.

STEEL MARKET LOOKS BRIGHTER

NEW YORK—Four of the large steel rail companies report rail inquiries aggregating 75,000 tons. No large orders have been placed yet, but it is expected that bookings next month will run large, even if the outlook is for an adverse decision by the commerce commission on rate advances.

There is a large amount of structural steel business pending. The new subway and Quebec bridge will absorb more than 250,000 tons and new buildings already projected in this city will require at least 100,000 tons.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight, with cooler in west portion; Sunday, fair.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 55; 12 noon 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average temperature yesterday, 48 1-8.

Weather Predictions.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain and warmer Saturday; Sunday clearing; brisk easterly winds, becoming variable.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight, with cooler in west portion; Sunday, fair.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 55; 12 noon 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average temperature yesterday, 48 1-8.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 42 St. Louis 44
Santucket 58 Chicago 44
New York 54 St. Paul 40
Washington 60 Bismarck 48
Jacksonville 78 Denver 58
New Orleans 60 Kansas City 42
San Francisco 60 Portland, Ore. 52

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 6:05; Moon rises 8:06 p. m.
Sun sets 4:50; High water 2:30 p. m.
Length of day 10:46 2:33 a. m.; 2:52 p. m.

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY.
Sun rises 6:05; Moon rises 8:06 p. m.
Sun sets 4:50; High water 2:30 p. m.
Length of day 10:46 2:33 a. m.; 2:52 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers pf.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	70	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Air Chem.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Car & Found.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Can.	9	9	9	9
Am. Can. pf.	71	71	71	71
Am. Cotton Oil.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ice.	21	21	21	21
Am. Locomotive	41	41	41	41
Am. Mach. pf.	34	34	34	34
Am. Smelting	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. S. & R. pf.	105	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Smelt Sec. B.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Steel Fv.	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Sugar	118	118	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	118
Am. Tel. & Tel.	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	43	43	43	43
Atchafalpa	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalpa pf.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
At. Coast Line	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
Balt. & Ohio	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
Bethlehem Steel	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	34
Bethlehem Steel pf.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Transit	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	198	198	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	198
Central Leather	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Chesapeake & Ohio	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Chi. & Gr. West	25	25	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Colorado Fuel	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Southern	60	60	60	60
Consol. Gas	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del. & Hudson	170	170	170	170
Del. & R. Grande	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	30	30	30	30
Erie 1st pf.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	154	154	154	154
Great Nor. pf.	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goldfield Con.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr. Nor. Ore.	61	61	61	61
Harvester	112	112	112	112
Inter-Met.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met. pf.	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Mer. Marine	18	18	18	18
Int. Pump	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa Central	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas City Soc.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laclede Gas	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lucas	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. & P. & S. M.	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	16	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Nat. Lead	60	61	60	61
Nevada Cons. Cop.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. C. & S. T. L.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. C. & S. T. L. pf.	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western pf.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	121	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	121
Ontario & Western	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Coast	106	106	105	106
Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33
Pacific T. & T.	42	42	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Pennsylvania	132	132	132	132
Philadelphia Co.	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelph. Co.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pittsburgh Steel	21	21	21	21
Pittsburgh Steel pf.	96	96	96	96
Reading	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel pf.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schenck & Co.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	62	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42	42	42	42
St. Paul	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tennessee Copper	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Company	140	141	140	141
Third Avenue	114	114	114	114
Toledo, St. L. & W.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Pacific	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	176 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	112	112	112	112
U. S. Steel	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Valero Chemical	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Valero pf.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Maryland	48	48	48	48
West Maryland pf.	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghouse	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheeling & L. E.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Central	58	58	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58

BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Am. T. & T. ev.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. T. & T. ev. 4s	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. T. & T. ev. 4s	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Japan 4s	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4s 1907	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4s 1909	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4s	101	101	101
N. Y. City 4s	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. H. & I. ev. 4s	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Pacific 4s	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Pacific 4s	104	104	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Pacific 4s	105	105	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.
2s registered	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
3s registered	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
4s registered	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
5s registered	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
do coupon	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panama 2s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Panama 1908s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE.

	Decline.
Anaconda	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalpa	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalpa pf.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	197 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chesapeake & Ohio	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago & Gr. West	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denver & Rio Grande	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 1st pf.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 2d pf.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	133 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louisville & Nashville	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican National pf.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 2d pf.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
do pf.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 1st pf.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 2d pf.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	174 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf.	115

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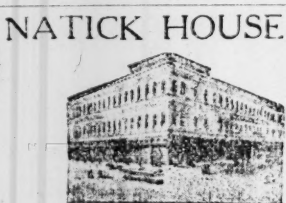
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EARLY RECORDS OF COAL-MINING IN ENGLAND

A VISIT to the Boston Art Museum is for the average American a revelation of what a museum may be. Indeed one does not recall in Europe any hall where harmony and unity seem quite so perfectly clear to the visitor as here—but perhaps this is just because Boston is home. The rooms and walls are not crowded, the relation of the various exhibits to each other is carefully studied, and while of course treasures of far greater artistic significance fill the old world galleries, the high sense of beauty in relationship which is shown in the disposition of Boston's art possession proves that the real appreciation of art is at work here.

The group of Claude Monet landscapes is always interesting, but the beautiful mountain scene seems to be in surpassingly good light. It shows a deep ravine with a stream, with high piled rocky slopes, climbing to further heights. The

color is such deep purple and blue as one sees in the mountains in certain light. As one gazes the reds in the rocks begin to appear, though at first there was only the purple mantling of the shadows over the vegetation. There is a spot of bright green at the water's edge and back on the horizon a dash of the deepest blue of all. The whole gives a high feeling of solitude but not of loneliness. It comforts with the warm nearness of the high shouldered hills, so strong and still. The pink and blue Monet next to this seems superficial by comparison—seeming spotty and queer, a corn field, as one remembers—but the deep ravine on the river Creuse justifies all the peculiarities of the impressionist's strange technique.

Mr. Tarbell's girl with a book opposite his famous prize picture seems even more fetching than the prize winner. The softness of the color with no touch of vague-

ness is a wonderful pleasure to the beholder. And after one has looked at such painting with its soft effectualness it is strange to pause before Gerome's "Eminence Grise" and stoop close to the pure bright colors of the courtiers' robes and see it all painted stroke for stroke "just as it really looks." But one confesses that such a picture with its delicate precision is a limited thing beside the hint and promise of the other school, whether frank impressionism or what the uninitiated finds a kind of go-between. Richelieu's staircase is there before us, and all the story is told, with the varied expression of an active curiosity, fear or hate in the cringing courtiers; but there is not the breadth and the beautifulness and the lift toward things not seen which pictures of another sort give. The yellow primrose is nothing more.

But after all the difference is not in the method. The method is rather the expression of the difference in these painters' way of thinking about everything in the world. And one is drawn or left cold as one's own ways of thinking agree with this painter or that.

HALF a mile below the stupendous Victoria falls, on the Zambesi river, the Grand canyon is now spanned by the massive parabolic arch which carries the railway destined to join the southern ocean to the Mediterranean. The trains, which carry the tourists to the falls in three days (the distance from Cape Town is 1500 miles), permit him on the three-day journey, besides the commonplace conveniences of dining and sleeping saloons, the luxury of a library, writing and bath rooms, and observation platforms whence to view the glorious scenery. The southern link has already crossed from Rhodesia into the Kongo, 2200 miles from Cape Town; while the steel lines in the north stretch 1500 miles from Cairo to Wad Medani. Some of the most difficult country, however, remains to be dealt with, and as the gap between the north and south ends is still over 2000 miles—the total length will be 5870 miles—it will be some years before travelers will be able to entrain at the cape and be carried in luxurious ease right through "Darkest Africa" to Cairo.—Montreal Star.

THE following account is taken, by permission, from an address given recently at the Institution of Mining Engineers by John Bell Simpson, D. C. L., on the early records of coal mining in England. During the Roman occupation of Britain coal may have been worked, as coal and "cinders" have been found on the line of the Roman wall, and in other Roman remains. A heap of coal was found in some recently excavated Roman remains in Northumberland, lying on a fourth century floor. There is, however, very little evidence to show that they worked it extensively, although it is well known that they worked ironstone and other minerals, both in England and in other countries. They even had a god of mining—Jupiter Dolichenus—whose name has been found on several altars.

In Saxon times the accounts of coal mining are scanty and obscure; Bede does not mention its working or use in his time, and little working so far as we can ascertain seems to have taken place until after the Norman conquest. But after the conquest there are extensive

records of the working of coal, chiefly by the monasteries or under the crown. In those days, of course, the mining had to be done with no steam to wind the coal or drain the mines and no gunpowder to help in sinking the shafts.

In 1292 it is stated by Gibson in his work on the monastery of Tynemouth that the monks had a revenue from coal as follows:

"At Tynemouth, from coal, annually computed at 6s. 3d. At Wylam, a brewery and colliery, 20s."

In 1298 "there was granted a safe conduct until Michaelmas for Roger Sherwynd, servant of R. Bishop of London, whom the bishop is sending to Northumberland with a ship to buy sea coal, and to bring to Gravesend, county Kent, for carrying on his works there."

Coal was used in those days for lime burning and salt evaporation, forges, etc., as well as for household purposes.

It was called sea coal, possibly because it was so extensively used for salt evaporation, or very likely as pieces of coal are so often found on the sea beach, people may, before coal was known, have picked them up, and discovered that they would burn!

In 1315, coal was worked by the monks at Cullercoats, but the works were destroyed by an invasion of the Scots. In 1332, a certain colliery "was leased to me, Ralph Bullock, for part of a year at a rent of 2s. a week."

In 1357, Edward III. made various orders regarding the measuring of coal and regulations for carrying coals from Gateshead across the Tyne in boats, on condition that the usual custom of the port was paid, but it was forbidden to export coals to any place out of the kingdom excepting Calais.

An inventory of the various goods in Berwick castle dated Aug. 16, 1291, closes with the following words "Also are found 30 chaldrons of sea coal, also is found one live pig."

Mr. Morgan's People

Mr. Morgan's earliest ancestor in this country was a Miles Morgan, who settled in Massachusetts in 1636. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Morgan, a successful business man of Hartford, Conn.; his maternal grandfather was John Pierpont, the Boston preacher, poet and reformer. Joseph Morgan was altogether less distinguished than Pierpont, but, on the other hand, he has the credit of founding the Morgan fortune, while the other, after a stormy, brilliant, but disappointing career, became the holder of an obscure government post at Washington.—Metropolitan Magazine.

Missouri and New York

Missouri's population is 3,293,333, which is considerably less than that of New York city. Missouri gives us each year over 13,000,000 bushels of oats, 200,000,000 bushels of corn, 22,000,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000,000 tons of hay, 4,000,000 tons of coal, too many mules to count, more apples than New York can eat, fatters more live stock than the proud metropolis can pay for, and gives us other foods too numerous and too diversified to tabulate here.—Syracuse Journal.

"You can't keep a good man down," quoth the moralizer. "Huh!" rejoined the other. "If he's any good you can't get him down."—Chicago News.

From Thee is all that soothes the life of man,
His high endeavor and his glad success,
His strength to suffer and his will to serve,
But O thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art of all thy gifts Thyself the crown!
Give what thou canst without
Thee we are poor,
And with Thee rich, take what thou wilt away.
—Cowper.

Simplicity is of all things the hardest to be copied.—Steele.

IN HARTFORD



HARTFORD'S BEAUTIFUL BUILDING.

THE Wadsworth Athenaeum of Hartford, Conn., is one of the buildings of which the city is most proud. It is unusual in style in this modern American city, and has a dignity and beauty which so much city architecture among us lacks. The building was finished in July, 1844, and was designed by Town of New Haven. It is after the castellated gothic style and is built of the cream-colored granite found in Glastonbury. The whole frontage is 100 feet and the central section 80 feet high.

It has also the honor of being the first building erected in the United States, it is said, to contain works of art and nothing else. The Connecticut Historical Society has its rooms in the Athenaeum and the Watkinson library (reference) is in the annex. The Hartford Public Library is also housed here.

The Athenaeum's large collection of historical relics, portraits, etc., is famous and the stately pile, monument to the city's well-known culture, is also the repository of many valuable manuscripts.

DIVINE JUSTICE

NOWHERE in the Scriptures do we find a statement giving love exclusively to God as vengeance is given to Him. Nowhere is He declared as the only blessed. Jesus told us that the merciful and peace-making are blessed, but not that the avenging are so. He told us to love because God loves, but we are not told to mete out justice to sinners because God is just, or because as the older Scriptures say vengeance is an attribute of God.

Neither on the other hand does Jesus say that wrong doing goes without punishment. He shows that suffering follows sin and often warns men against the consequences of their own acts. But he shows that the punishment follows as the result of the sin, and is not an extraneous act of the will of God or of men. Part and parcel of the sin is the pain that follows it. Suffering needs not to be imposed from without. It is inherent in the wrong itself.

Human justice more and more is coming to realize these things. It is not the place of men to administer punishment to wrong doers, nor for one man to judge another. But it is necessary now that we should find how best to help a man be rid of his sinfulness. This may mean at present restraint and the opportunity on the part of teachers to train the man to better things. The old idea that human justice, so called, meant revenge on a man for his wrong acts is giving way to the new ideal of reforming the man through necessary discipline. The discipline is to be administered, however, solely with the object of ridding the earth of a criminal by bringing out an honest man where a bad one seemed to be. Any punishment inflicted by men with the idea that it is their place to judge their brother is in itself wrong, and as clearly seen in history always reacts on society in a thousand harmful ways.

Even in the harsh old days of the Mosaic law the Book read as follows: "To me belongeth vengeance, and recompense; their foot shall slide in due time." Mrs. Eddy says: "Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 542.) It is the law of God that good comes from good and not from its supposititious opposite, evil. Since good follows with good alone, it is

absent from the company of evil. If a man abides in sin he must experience the things that are part and parcel of sin, such as suffering and defeat, and must miss the things that are inherently part of good. It is as impossible for good to come out of evil as for evil to come out of good. The man who does right must reap a harvest of abundant good. This is God's law. Therefore the man who is not loyal to God cannot fully share the inheritance of good.

We have noted that the Bible says that vengeance is God's, that he will repay. Jesus has told us the course of God's vengeance. He said: "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." God cannot be or do other than good at any time. The retribution for sin is in the sin, not in the divine will. We also read that God "hath not dealt with us after our iniquities." Indeed, if a sinful human being received the full weight of the evil his acts sometimes invoke there would be annihilation for him. But the good of God is ever present, and nullifies the seeming activity of evil even for those who least regard or seek God, good. Good is more powerful than the evil seeming, even for those who most stubbornly cling to the illusion of sin.

Now, when Jesus told us this, he was illustrating the perfectness of God and bidding us to be perfect too. Because God is perfect good He cannot at any moment be the source of anything else but good, and we are like Him only as we refrain from being a channel for anything but blessing and good to all men. Even to evil doers, then, we must

be helpful and kind, not harsh and cold and revengeful. We must certainly not be a further barrier against their entrance into the heaven of God's presence. Jesus required us to do good even to those who despitefully use us and persecute us, in other words, even to those who do us wrong which we have in no wise provoked. Surely then it is our immediate need to learn to bear with those whose wrong doing may often be in part influenced by some act of ours, or exists because of our failure better to exemplify the living Christ.

Therefore when human beings note a man or woman who has done wrong or who has made a mistake or has been so associated with wrong doers as to set a blot on his good name they have need to be very watchful to hold toward this brother or sister the attitude like the goodness of God who loves and never hates. Let one question self deeply whether the impulse toward the erring is one of criticism or of helpfulness. It is true that when persons are persistent in wrong doing often the really helpful thing is to let them alone, as Jesus advised—refrain from associating with them. When he said that the unrepentant sinner should be to us "as a heathen" he meant what is elsewhere indicated in the phrase of the woman, "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." But when any person who has made a mistake of any sort plainly shows that he wishes to correct his errors, whatever they were, then any brother of his is far and far from the perfectness of God who denies him full, free and loving fellowship. The "I am holier than thou" attitude on the part of the one who has not erred in the particular manner in question may be in itself the greater sin.

Only honesty and the true desire to be pure of heart can show any of us these errors of criticism and revenge and hate in ourselves. Self-righteousness will blind us unless we are truly humble. He who sees his own need of forgiveness for errors of a thousand sorts is he who knows how to put out of mind utterly the past mistakes of another and help him to begin anew. This is the only course of Christian love; the only course of a human being who knows that all humanity has fallen short of the glory of God and all need help and not hindrance in the struggle toward the divine perfectness.

Seasons have passed away
Since last we met;
Springs have to summer flushed,
Summers on autumns rushed,
Autumns fall'n winter crushed,
Love bloometh yet.

Kingdoms have passed away
Since last we met;
See from their thrones of pride
Monarchs like spectres glide
Love's law doth still abide,
Love reigneth yet.

—Julia Ward Howe.

Prayer

Therefore, when thou wouldst pray or dost thine alms
Blow not a trumpet before thee; hypocrites
Do thus, vain-gloriously; the common streets
Boast of their largess, echoing their psalms.
On such the laud of men, like unctuous balms,
Falls with sweet savour.

God needs not iteration nor vain cries.
That man communion with his God might share
Below, Christ gave the ordinance of prayer.
Vague amibages and witless ecstasies
Avail not; ere a voice to prayer be given
Thy heart should rise on wings of love to heaven.

—Aubrey De Vere.

An "Air-Current" Event

Henry Wymalen's feat in going nearly two miles into the air in an aeroplane becomes the more notable when you consider that at 6000 feet he ran out of gasoline, his motor froze, and he himself became chilled by the extreme cold. It was necessary to come down in broad curves, and it is estimated that he covered 25 miles in doing this. Add to this the fact that Wymalen is only 21 years old, and had been flying only for a month, and you have an achievement that seems to belong in the pages of fiction rather than in the record of current events.—Lowell Courier-Citizen.

SPEECH AND STYLE

PROFESSOR PALMER of Harvard has lately said that which called attention to something which has been overlooked by most of the instructors of youth. He says that the every-day use of language in speech is the most important formative process in English style. And here is a text for long pondering on the part of most of the world.

The oral character of the great examples of literary achievement is something to the point. Homer's poems were said, not written, and it is the easy vocal flow of these verses that makes their literary charm. A certain rigidity attends writing as a rule, and it is recognized that when the ease of speech is felt in writing there is the real essence of language. The two great monuments of literary English illustrate this. The Bible is largely spoken thoughts written down, most often by memory by another than the speaker. Throughout there is the sense of a spoken utterance and the greatest passages are alive with the Word, the defined, voiced utterance which goes to the very ear of the reader. Now this quality in the original so affected its translation that we have in the English Bible the strongest, most direct and simple style that could be put upon paper, to say nothing of its beauty and elevation. In Shakespeare, too, we feel the speech, and Shakespeare "in the closet" is still Shakespeare heard rather than read. What one reads of the ease of this master's writings is further evidence. His words flowed out on to paper as if they were rising to an

eloquent tongue, the thought and the expression coincident. Chaucer was a story teller, and Addison chats with us across the hearth rug. Dante's great poem, wrought out in such a difficult literary form, is still the work of a story teller, and reading we have the vivid sense that he is talking it out to us with no inkpot intervening.

Sensible Fashions at Wellesley

ULTRA fashionable dress, especially hair dressing, is frowned upon at Wellesley. It is said that the girls are most often seen in comfortable short skirts and sailor blouse with hair done up in a normal manner of braid or coils. They go hatless as a rule, donning a sweater when it is cold or a raincoat at need. The Boston Traveler says of the expense that it costs \$175 for tuition and \$275 for living at Wellesley. There are no more expensive suites reserved for the richest girls. Money cannot purchase partiality. The seniors have the first choice of rooms and the other classes in order. Miss Millionaire finds that her father's checks cannot procure for her a better view than Miss Littlemore, who happens to be one class in advance.

There is no "four hundred" at Wellesley, no "upper ten." Of course there are some girls who have a great deal of money, who run their own automobiles and all, and there are some who live more simply, yet represent twice as much wealth at home. But in the college world the girls are accepted for their own value, not on the value of papa's checkbook.

All Very Japanese

Approximately one third of 1,139,240 dozen silk handkerchiefs exported by Japan in 1909 went to the United States, and during the same period the United States imported of Japan's total sales abroad about 75 per cent of the table cloths, 80 per cent of the hair brushes, nearly 50 per cent of the fans and hilly bulbs and 2,006,720 out of a total of 3,432,830 Japanese lanterns.—Chicago Journal.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 22, 1910.

A Serious Mistake

AN EXPERIENCED Washington correspondent with strong progressive leanings advises his newspaper, a western journal of prominence, that the radical Republicans in the United States Senate are henceforth going to be more persistent in their advocacy and support of measures to which the regulars, by very reason of their regularity, will be opposed. This means, we are told, that unless President Taft be with the radicals, the next Senate will probably be made up of forty Democrats and fifty-two Republicans, but the latter will likely be split into two very pronounced factions, the regulars counting thirty-two and the progressives twenty votes. An alliance between the progressives and the Democrats at any time, under these conditions, will, of course, control the situation. So, for that matter, would an alliance between the regulars and the Democrats. It seems to be taken for granted by the correspondent alluded to, as it has been by others, that Democrats, whenever the convenience of the Republican insurgents may require it, can be used to further the political ends of that faction.

wholeheartedly they will be against him. It means further, that if such a course may become necessary, in order to defeat him and his regular following, the radicals will go over to the Democratic side.

The next Senate will probably be made up of forty Democrats and fifty-two Republicans, but the latter will likely be split into two very pronounced factions, the regulars counting thirty-two and the progressives twenty votes. An alliance between the progressives and the Democrats at any time, under these conditions, will, of course, control the situation. So, for that matter, would an alliance between the regulars and the Democrats. It seems to be taken for granted by the correspondent alluded to, as it has been by others, that Democrats, whenever the convenience of the Republican insurgents may require it, can be used to further the political ends of that faction.

This, however, was not the case in the House when the progressives undertook to drive Joseph G. Cannon from the speaker's chair, nor was it the case on one or two other occasions when the minority in that body was expected to ally itself with the radical Republican element. There is no real reason why it should be the case in the Senate. There is a very potent reason why it should not be. Even if the Democrats do not succeed in obtaining a majority in the next Senate, the probability is they will have control of the House, and, having gained this, they will have fair prospects of winning the presidency as well as the Senate in 1912. They are now for the first time in many years apparently on the high road to national ascendancy, and within measurable distance of the responsibilities which go with it. In other words, unless all signs are misleading, they are moving rapidly toward the point where it will be impracticable and hazardous for them to form any compact or alliances, or to enter into any understandings or agreements, with any faction or with any other party. To do so would be to invite complications which they can ill afford to be burdened with at any time, particularly when they are about to enter upon a new lease of power.

The habit of thought that has prevailed in the country for some years, as a consequence of the long continuance of the Republican party in power, leads correspondents as well as others frequently to assume that the Democracy is essentially a negative force, and one that can be used by the opposition, or a faction of it, whenever there is need of a catspaw. Events in the near future are likely to prove this view to be not only wrong but absurd.

DEMOCRATS throughout the country are making a good point by saying that since President Taft thought proper to appoint two Democrats as members of his cabinet, there should be no serious objection to placing more of them in office.

THE expediency of putting \$7,500,000 of public funds into three new department buildings at Washington may not be admitted by all; but the appropriations are available, and these homes for the departments of state, commerce and labor, and justice will be erected, it is presumed, as quickly as possible after the designs are approved and the contracts awarded. Present interest centers in the keen rivalry among architects all over America for the honor of erecting the fine structures that are to grace the national capital, and the attractive nature of the contracts is apparent when the treasury department announces that nine firms in Boston alone have entered bids. Nevertheless, the national government is obliged to do things on a bigger scale than does the state or the individual, and merit, after all, is the prime essential.

For years it has been known that more space is needed by each of the departments mentioned. In the new buildings there will be a great aquarium for the fisheries bureau, a state dining room and a complete law library system, providing ample facilities. By meeting its wants in time, the government displays wisdom and foresight, which will be still more satisfactorily exemplified if the treasury department, in awarding the contracts, gets full value for the amount of the expenditures.

It costs four and five dollars to attend the opera in Baltimore, and the impression prevails in the Monumental city that it will take high-class music a long time to become popular there at those rates.

The Business Situation

SO ACCUSTOMED have we become to the rapid development of business institutions, expansion of corporation earnings and big things generally, that many are inclined to grow impatient if not discouraged over the moderate pace set by our industries at present. But it is only a superficial glance at the situation that could be responsible for anything like pessimism. Business is steadily improving. It is making slow progress, but the growth is substantial. Indeed, it would presage questionable conditions if the improvement were more rapid than it is. The fact is, a readjustment of affairs commercially and industrially is under way, and it will take some time to accomplish a complete making over of the economic status. Meanwhile, there must be a further liquidation of commodities, lower prices and a reduced cost of living. When the normal is once more restored business will be on a sounder foundation. People will have more confidence in our industrial institutions, and prosperity should abound more generally than ever before.

At the moment there are signs of progress in various directions. This week has witnessed a decided improvement in the copper metal

trade. Good buying is reported both in America and Europe. The increased consumption of the metal is taken as undeniable indication of general industrial improvement. There has been a curtailment in the production brought about by interests desirous of seeing higher prices, and quotations have advanced somewhat both for the copper metal and the shares of various copper companies. However, too much importance should not be placed upon this development. A curtailment of production can have but temporary effect upon the price situation. Higher quotations for the metal would doubtless bring about eventually increased output. No interests are powerful enough to control either production or prices for any length of time, and it is well that they cannot do so. A much more healthful market is established by the natural demand for the metal.

The steel business is still lagging, but greater activity is reported by the electric companies, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, oil refining companies, fertilizer companies, shoe and leather manufacturers, textile companies and various other industries. Figures of exports from the United States for the month of September show that the balance of trade is once more in favor of this country. This is largely attributable to the lower prices for our foodstuffs which have been reduced to an export basis. The shipping of our crops abroad is usually heavy at this season of the year. It is gratifying to know that the total value of our exports for September was larger than for any previous September in the history of the export trade, even with the low prices now prevailing for our cereal products.

NEW BEDFORD is right in protesting against being called any longer a "quaint old city." It may have been "quaint" at one time, but it has done much to outgrow it.

Zoological Gardens

PLANNING for city betterment, if it be successful, must take account of the natural inclination of the people for recreation. While good streets, attractive and wholesome dwellings, better transportation facilities and public institutions, affording pleasure as well as instruction, are more and more in evidence, the activities of the up-to-date municipality are now largely concerned also with the park system. No self-respecting American city today neglects to make the most of its unused land; the scheme of beautifying and improvement has public sanction everywhere.

As an adjunct, in a measure, to the park, the zoological garden has proved an excellent civic investment. European cities, perhaps, have shown the greatest progress in bringing the fauna of the world to the doors, so to speak, of their respective localities. At Hamburg, London, Berlin, Copenhagen, to single out a few of the more prominent centers for collection of animals and birds, the zoological garden is considered almost a necessity. This is not difficult to understand when one examines its educative value. At school the child finds in his geography one of the most fascinating of studies. Opportunity, then, to become acquainted with the furred and feathered inhabitants of almost every clime lends further enchantment to the work of the classroom.

That American cities generally are awakening to the need for zoological gardens should be no surprise. The wonder is that plans have been permitted so long to lie fallow. There need be no extravagant beginning in order that the zoo return results. It is but necessary to observe what interest a pair of swans, for instance, attract within their limited environment, to realize what the less pretentious zoo might do. Growth would come with time; and for all purposes, perhaps, to develop a collection gradually would be advantageous.

In the creating of such a garden due consideration must, of course, be given to locality. The Bronx park, New York, is an example of good judgment. It was not a matter of a moment to bring about there what now gives unmeasured pleasure to New York's millions, and to many visitors. Nor has every city a William T. Hornaday as the presiding genius of the zoo. But it should not be an insurmountable difficulty to come to an agreement regarding the most suitable site. It is as impossible for every available spot to have the institution as for the city hall of a municipality to have more than one foundation.

The zoological garden of the present century has no such difficulties before it as when, decades ago, other cities undertook to place collections before their citizens. Modern methods conduce to quicker transportation of rare species. Invention has made possible the reproduction of surroundings identical in appearance and atmosphere with what the strangers from the Arctic or the tropics find at home.

It is a tendency of the modern zoological garden to give the freest possible scope to every creature. At Hamburg this effort has found its perfection through the wonderful Hagenback garden where the onlooker has difficulty to realize that he is not in the native realm of the beast or bird. The New York Bronx park is following the German plan, and it should be one of the first requisites that plans in other cities take advantage of any improvements that have vouchsafed greater liberty among the zoo's inhabitants.

Familiarity with animals tends to overcome fear. The ferocity that is credited to the lion becomes less pronounced as his acquaintance with man increases. In every way the study of zoology at first hand makes for greater kindliness, and sociology has much to gain from such a municipal enterprise as the zoological garden.

OF THE 2,778,000 men who enlisted in the Union army for service in the civil war, 1,151,598 were under 19 years of age, so that the term "boys" so often applied to them in song and story was not a mere figure of speech.

Nobody of a fair degree of intelligence who even casually glances over an Indianapolis newspaper can fail to notice that there is great interest in politics out that way.

THE America's cat seems to be attracting as much human interest as the Wellman balloon expedition, judging from the publicity given that estimable animal.

THE Lynn woman who prevented men from chopping down a shade tree in front of her house must be a student of practical conservation.

NO LEVITY whatever is intended when it is remarked in passing that the cat nearly always comes back.

Col. Roosevelt's Side Talk

IN THE sense that last evening's great gathering at the call of the Republican Club of Massachusetts was not a typical Rooseveltian affair, there can be little doubt that it disappointed the rank and file of the eight thousand who found seats in the new Arena building. They came to see and to hear Colonel Roosevelt because he is what he is. They showed this by the applause with which they greeted him personally, by their noisy acclaim for whatever sentiment seemed peculiarly his in the light of recent events. They were interested in all he would say to them about the tariff and the national situation as exemplified in his clever contrast of the Democratic state conventions of New York and Massachusetts.

But so far as the underlying purposes of the meeting were concerned, it is significant that when the mass of hearers realized that the colonel was steering a careful, if tortuous, course away from what may be designated as his own affairs, that there was to be no expounding of the new nationalism, hundreds of those in the less conspicuous places made free to leave the hall. For Colonel Roosevelt came here to speak for Senator Lodge, and the last half of his address was such a tribute to the senator's activity in securing broad and beneficent legislation as might be calculated to redound to the credit not only of the senator but also of the senator's constituency.

The speech was the word of powerful friendship well and opportunely spoken. The dominant personality was holding in, the charger was submitting to harness. Only in that touch on the tariff did he momentarily cut loose. Perhaps not so much for Senator Lodge as to him did the former President emphasize with his inimitable vigor those three words "permanent," "independent," "expert," as applied to Speaker Walker's insert in the state declaration favoring a tariff commission. But even here Colonel Roosevelt's address was, in the light of the national campaign, merely an aside. It is to be regretted that he could not have found time and occasion to give his Massachusetts hearers their due basis for first-hand judgment of his broader views.

Newspapers in Schools

HEREAFTER in the schools of the District of Columbia pupils will be expected to read good newspapers daily as part of their curriculum. This, of course, is a recognition, as the despatch bringing the information says, of "the excellence of the daily newspaper as an exponent of current history." It is putting into practical operation an idea that has often been advanced by educators and others. In an educational sense it is as essential that children shall become familiar with current events as with the past. But it is still more essential that their studies in both cases be directed along lines that shall prove beneficial rather than hurtful.

Chronicles of the past have usually been subjected to revisionary and eliminative processes that have divested them of the worthless and the pernicious. Current events are usually presented in the raw, and often with a carelessness as to consequences that would be appalling to the public if the matter were only given the serious thought that it deserves. If the idea of introducing the newspapers into the public schools shall grow, and if the newspaper editors of this and other lands shall view this departure in its proper light, it will be no less serviceable to the profession of journalism than to the public school children. Every editor who is a father, it may fairly be presumed, holds positive opinions as to the kind of current history his children should read and study. Why should not these views govern him with regard to the quality of current history his newspaper should set before his neighbors' children?

Perhaps they will, if the study of newspapers in the public schools becomes general.

The College Girl Protests

IN REPLY to remarks dropped here and there with reference to the college girl's unfitness for the performance of the ordinary duties of life, her inability to adapt herself and her store of knowledge to the task of housekeeping and homemaking, and all that, our valued contemporary, the College News of Wellesley, has some things to say which are pertinent, forceful and convincing. It is not necessary to follow in detail the line of argument. It is sufficient that it very effectually disposes of some of the grounds of criticism of the college woman by simply drawing a comparison between her and the college man at the moment when both are called upon to take their place in the world. Is the man who takes a course in the liberal arts, asks the News, any better fitted for his lifework than a woman taking a like course? Does a man bring away with his degree of B. A. anything more than the much-despised acquirements of culture and poise, the power of orderly thought, and a knowledge of people and things that makes smoother the future path? Certainly not, say we, and the News is perfectly justified in proceeding: "The average college man enters a business house with whose practical routine he is much less familiar than is the average college woman with the intricacies of household management." The male critic can have nothing to say in reply to this except that every woman is expected to be a housekeeper whether she has been taught housekeeping or not, while men are not expected to be proficient in anything until they have first learned, by being taught.

The truth of the whole matter is, the criticism of the college girl and the college-bred woman arises out of the fact that a standard is set up for girls and women that is not set up for boys and men. It has been demonstrated beyond question that the woman is as likely to excel as the man in any line of work if she have equal training and equal opportunity with the man, but there may be no more reason why a woman should be a good housekeeper naturally than there is why a man should be a good cabinet maker, or bookkeeper, or civil engineer, naturally.

If a man be proficient in one trade or profession or art, it is assumed that he has fulfilled his mission. When a woman is as proficient as he in any trade or profession or art, she is assumed not to have fulfilled her mission unless she is also a first-class housekeeper and homemaker. This may not be fair, yet it is a tribute, after all, of a sort that many women might not wish to gainsay.